Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 266 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK !
MAKE MILLIONS THINK ! !
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,360,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ..... One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	10,00,000
Paid-up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5 28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 86,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 13,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its polices have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in saddle.
1 16-20 H. P. 4-cylinder, 7-seater, Sun Beam Car with lamp, stepney, wheels, complete in good running order.
The property of an European gentleman.
1 Bay Waler horse, broken to harness with a set of single brass mounted harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Captain House," Pedder Road Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and old blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated-ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, table, hall and hanging lamps, rich carpts, rich oil paintings, water colours and engravings, drawing room sofas and chairs Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich fancy vases, wall and table clocks, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, writing tables, glass door book cases, office chairs, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, card tables, verandah benches, folding screns, beaded chicks, aluminium utensils, garden pots, meatsafes, etc., etc. The property of Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay, Municipality.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

Auction sale of drums of Choride of zinc Messrs BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 22, Apollo Stret, Fort, by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
10 Drumms zinc chloride.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill next to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich Chesterfield sofas and low chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, old china jars, copper enamelled vases, open carved show case, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, square and fancy teapoys, writing tables, leather lined Italian cane chairs, single bedsteads, verandah benches, easy chairs and reclining sofas, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of R. P. Scott, Esqr.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Aftction, at the "Ridge" Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, one clock by Mitchel and Sons, rich carpets, baba motor gari with hood, old China jars, copper enameiled vases, open carved show case, gas chandeliers, bird show case, brass tray teapoy, cabinet sofas, one large swing, one large safe on stand, Jost fan, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double meat-safes, square and fancy teapoys, writing tables, revolving book stands, cane and bentwood chairs, verandah benches, and easy chairs, reclining sofas, glass door book cases, table and hanging lamps, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Mooljee Barbhaya, Esqr., Solicitor, and others.
The property of another gentleman:—
One 15-20 H.P., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, Flanders, motor car, in good running order.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view
BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th Nov., 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FURGUSSON ROAD, OPPOSITE JAMSHED MILL.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Musa, the Administrator of the estate of his deceased wife Aishabai, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Fergusson Road, fronting the North side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, near the Parel Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Company, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon stated in the original Lease to contain by admeasurement five hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts but on actual measurement containing 393 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 393, New No. 12431 and New Survey No. 1/2827 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2067 Street No. 1063 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and the North by the premises of the Lukhmidas Mill Company, Limited, on or towards the South by the Fargusson Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Memon Abba Adam.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th November, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Sale on SUNDAY, 10th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 25, Club Back Road, Byculla, of Lieut. L. C. Simpson, opp. Y. M. C. A.

Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Miror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Soft Chairs, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, 10th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 25, Club Back Road, opp. Y. M. C. A., dining table, chairs, grand mirror, back solid sideboard, dinner-waggon, dumbwaiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet, blackwood corner cabinet, sweet-tone piano with pianola, low chair, folding arm chairs, hatstand, Curzon chairs, palm stand, centre table, well-known makers' electro plate, selected bedroom furniture, single and double bed of iron and brass, season wood almyrah of single and double doors, bed-room chairs, ice-box, glassware, crockery, etc., etc.
The property is on view.
Catalogues will be printed.
The prorperty of Lieut. L. C. Simpson, Asst. Controller of Hardware.

On MONDAY, the 11th day of November, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Furniture such as blackwood, rich carved especially made-to-order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, perambulator billiard table (small), glassware, etc.
Under instructions from Lieut.-Col. Kirkwood the property of late Capt. Harvey such as breakfast set, hall table and bed-room glassware, dinner set, coffee set tea set, cushions, wearing apparels military uniform dresses, cooking utensils, old China jar, uniform case boots, shoes, saddle, pictures, etc., etc.
By order of the office concerned:—
6 dozs. Safety Razors.
22 dozs. Caps.
2 c/s each of 100 gross shaving brushes.
2 rich big Persian Carpets.
The property of an European gentleman:—
1 motor cycle Bosch magneto in working order.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th November, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Iron Tanks, Manila Ropes, Steel Wide Ropes, Carpets, etc.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, the 8th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—
Manila ropes, steel wire ropes, scrap iron, empty packing cases, teakwood scantlings, old carpet, etc., iron water tanks, oil cloths, rubber cutting, life belts, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF GLASS CROKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property.
Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th November, 1918, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 7, Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay (where the goods are removed for Auction Sale), the following goods belonging to German Gymkhana.
Consisting of a large lot of rich glass and Crokeryware, dinner and tea sets, platedware table and dessert knives, spoons and forks, and a lot of alluminium cooking utensils pictures, etc.
The above will be on view four days before the sale

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th November 1918.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1886.

AUCTION SALE OF 96 CASES SOAPS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Keshavji Ramdas Kharawala at his godown at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of Seth Mahomed Cassim of Omraoti:—
96 cases each 60 bars soap flower brand.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES BLACK ALPACCA OF KHAN & KHAN AND 2 CASES HARINEBOND.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gally at Champa Gally Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Nagardas Luxminarayan and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned.
3 cases black alpacca of Khan & Khan 50 inches.
2 cases Harinebond indent No. 1029 Ghatio 46 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES SATINS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Vijbhukandas Gulabdas & Co. and on account and at the risk of Sha Jagmohan Hansraj.
Ex. S.S. "Tama Maru" arrived on 31st October 1918.
30 Bales each 30 pcs. satins 36 inches 30 yds. No. C. Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE MULRAJ MILLS AND 6 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHICH DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Vijbhukandas Gulabdas & Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On account and at the risk of Seth Nandram Mancharam.
2 Bales each 60 pcs. bleached checks of the Mulraj Mills No. 5812.
1 Bale 60 pcs. bleached checks of the Mulraj Mills No. 5814.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. P. Goculdas & Co.
6 Packages English-made wh. Dhotees No. 98, 9 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES SATINS.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Vijbhukandas Gulabdas & Co. and on account and at the risk of Sha. Kantilal Chunilal.
Ex. S.S. "Tama Maru" arrived on 31st October 1918.
25 Bales each 30 pcs. satins Nine Dragoon No. 31.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 CASES TINMEN'S RIVETS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indenbors Messrs. Mohomedally Salebhoy of Nagdevi Street.
F Co. M. H. M. 3618-20—3 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 10.
F Co. M. H. M. 2149-53—5 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 13.
F Co. M. H. M. 2152-58—7 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 14.
F Co. M. H. M. 2159-65—7 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 15.
F Co. M. H. M. 2142-46—5 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 17.
F Co. M. H. M. 2135-41—6 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 18.
F Co. M. H. M. 2154-57—4 cases each 1 cwt. Tinmen's Rivets No. 18.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale the balance to be paid and the delivery order applied for within 4 days from the day of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th November 1918.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on Application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 23, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

WINTER SUITS—Winter Suit, Kashmere Patties, Dhussas, Ford Pashumas, Kashmere Views and all other products and fruits of Kashmere, may be had of the KASHMERE HOUSE, Srinagar, Kashmere. 2915

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVESTMENT—Two per cent. interest paid monthly on small amounts. Apply to Box No. 1089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2906

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PROOF-READER for a Jobbing Printing Press. Apply Box No. 1080 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2867

WANTED—Young energetic CLERKS on Rs. 45 with prospects. Men knowing typewriting preferred. Apply to Post Box 484, Bombay.

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS. Salary Rs 75. Apply to the DEWAN, Lunawada, with copies of testimonials. 2845

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two smart Hindu SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Apply sharp to P. MUNCHERJI, 47, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED—A Competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2903

WANTED—A GODOWN-KEEPER for Dyes Godown. Security of Rs. 2,000 required. Apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 1063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2788

WANTED—A Competent TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copy testimonials to Box No. 1031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2875

WANTED.—GOAN COMPOUNDERS for a dispensary in the Hills. Apply stating experience, qualification and salary required to Box No. 1087 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

WANTED.—A SECRETARY, competent in correspondence, etc., Shorthand Typing essential. Preference to experienced. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1082 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2883

REQUIRED immediately for the Taj Mahal Hotel, one TYPIST and general CLERK, one BAR SUPERVISOR, LINEN ROOM GIRLS, BARMEN, ASSISTANT HEAD WAITERS and BUTLERS. Good salary to competent applicants. Apply to MANAGER. 2901

WANTED—Probationer NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free Board and furnished quarters. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 2839

COMPETENT GRADUATES in medicine and surgery and hospital assistants for charitable dispensaries in Gujarat. No private practice or visit fees allowed. Those desirous of doing public good accepting moderate salaries need only apply, stating age, qualifications experience and salaries expected. Apply to Seth MANILAL MAGANLAL, The Swadeshi Mills Coy., Ltd., Ahmedabad, (Gujarat). 2812

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temrorary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED.—TUITIONS for Gujrati, English and Music, by a lady teacher of long experience. Apply Box No. 1084 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2890

WANTED.

WANTED—A small BLOCK for a respectable Hindu family at Girgaon, Kandewadi or Thakoredwar. Stating terms apply to Dr. B. V. RAYAKAR, Bombay No. 2. 2902

FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

FOR SALE—One FIELDING OIL ENGINE 23 B. H. P. in thorough working order, for immediate delivery. Apply to Messrs. PHATAK & WALCHAND, LTD., Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay. 2837

FOR SALE BY AUCTION—Very decent and specially made at "Cassumalli Cottage," Bandra Hill Road, on SUNDAY, the 10th November by Messrs. GANDHI & Co. 2869

PUBLIC NOTICE.

KARNATAK COLLEGE, DHARWAR.

THE COLLEGE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, Nov. 18th, instead of MONDAY, Nov. 11th on account of Influenza.

C. J. SISSON,
Principal.
2921

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1918.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 9th to 30th November, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1918. 2905

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th November, 1918, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), to adopt the New Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company as per Notice already posted to the shareholders.

TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th November, 1918. 2879

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE of Mr. PURSHOTAM RANCHORDAS in the business transactions of the firm of Jetha Devjee and Co., carrying on business as Muccadams, Commission Agents and Merchants, was already discontinued from 1st May, 1918, and that the remaining share of the said Mr. Purshotam Ranchordas in Muccadami and Commission has also been discontinued from Samvant 1975, Kartick Sud the 1st. We, therefore, are now no longer responsible, for any connection kept in our name by anybody with the said gentleman.

Bombay, dated this Kartick Sud the 1st S. 1975, the 4th November, 1918.

JETHA DEVJEE.
Mandvi, Sak Gali,
2871
Bombay 6th November, 1918.

WANTED.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for temporary employment in the Alwar State P. W. D.

One SUPERVISOR, having thorough practical experience of the construction of major irrigation tanks. Pay Rs 150 to 200 according to qualifications.

One OVERSEER, thoroughly experienced in buildings, roads and maintenance of irrigation works. Pay Rs. 60 to 100 according to qualifications.

One SUB-OVERSEER with thorough practical experience of the construction of major irrigation tanks. Pay Rs. 50 to 75 according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned before 15th November, 1918. Selected candidates will have to join at once and will get joining expenses according to State T. A. Rules.

STATE ENGINEER,
Alwar.
2850

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "YOROPPA-MARU No. 2" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1918, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1918 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1918.

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
2884

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, 18th November, 1918, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet up to 30th June, 1918.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To confirm the Company's contributions to the "Our Day Fund" and the "New Seamen's Institute Building and Endowment Fund."
4. To confirm the nomination of Mr. Ruttonji Dadabhoy Tata as a Director of the Company.
5. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 14th to 30th November, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 24th October, 1918.

N.B.—Dividends when sanctioned by the shareholders will be paid on and after Thursday, 5th December, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company to shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 14th November, 1918, and warrants will be duly posted to them. 2878

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDULHOOSEIN DAWOODBHOY TARWALLA has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. ABDULHOOSEIN TYEBALLI BENGALI the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Khetwadi Main Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 383 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2127, New No. A/9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 3/7585 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No 1897(3) and 3A and Street No. 2B and 2BB and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Khetwady Main Road on or towards the West by the property of Jehangir Maneckji Contractor, on or towards the North by public road and on or towards the South by the property of Safiabai Nuruddin.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2918

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client, Bai AYSHABAI, widow of Mahomed Mia Pithoo, has contracted to purchase from KHETSEY RATANSEY, the belowmentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 2, Dean Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed Goothan land or ground together with the Bungalow, messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in Kasba, Bandra, Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, and in the District of Thana, in the Bazar Road, the said premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 264, containing by admeasurement 286½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East partly by the land of Labai, widow of Ludha Pubani, and partly by the public passage, on or towards the West and North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of the late Zooza Braz De Monte.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1918.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2916

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Freehold Foras tenure situate at Tardeo in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,925 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 187 and 168, New Nos. 13706 and 13707, Old Survey No. 465 and New Survey No. 1/3382, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 3839, Street No. 1, Tardeo Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant piece of Government ground, on or towards the South by the ground belonging to Jehangir Nowroji, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to Ramchunder Wassoodeo and on or towards the East by the ground belonging to Juggonath Tukha.

Dated at Bombay this 7th day of November, 1918.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
2912

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHOWANIDAS NAROTHUMDAS has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mandvi Bunder, Kazee Syed Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1449 and Street No. 219, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 700, New No. 3179, Old Survey No. 407 and New Survey No. 4/2733, and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the property of Shet Narsi Nathu, on or towards the West by Kazee Syed Street, on or towards the North by the Chawls of Goculdas Kalianji and on or towards the South by Jain Temple of Shri Ananthnath Maharaj, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1918.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2919

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF 25 BALES YARN OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th November 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab at his godown at Sutar Bazar, Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Marwadi Laxminarayen Gangadhar:—

25 bales Cotton Yarn No. 12½ Currimbhoy Mills, each of 400 lbs.

SALE OF 16 BALES GIN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th November 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Badrinarayen Rampertap, at Tikmani Building, opposite Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi Road, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Gopaldas Laxminarayen:—

8 bales Gin of Simplex Mills, i.e., 2 bales No. 3025; 2 bales No. 5104, 1 bale No. 1904 and 3 bales No. 3223.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Kuriyamad Banarsidas:—

8 bales Gin of Spring Mills, i.e., 2 bales No. 12725, 1 bale No. 12825, 2 bales No. 13925 and 3 bales No. 13901.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 11th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Sheth Hiralal Amritlal at 4th and 15th lane, Mangaldas Market, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Vallabhdas Dungarsi of Sonapur Salli, Mulji Jetha Market

3 packages Prints No 551.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES MULLS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th November, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Punjabi Momimal Shamdas near his Pedhi at Zaveri Bazar, opp. Lakhmidas Khimji Market and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thaker Morarji Goculdas of Ganesh Chawk, Mulji Jetha Market

4 packages mulls No. 7373 or others (being balance of the contract of 9 packages).

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES BLEACHED DHOTIES.

On MONDAY, the 11th November, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Bhat Bhamprasad Bhaishanker at his shop opp. Sunder Chawk, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thaker Narandas Dayabhai of Gopal Gulli:—

5 packages bleached dhoties No. 92 or others yards 8 to 10, each of 200 pairs.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES LONGCLOTH OF KOHINOOR MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 11th November, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Vishwambharlal Kishorilal and Co., at their shop No. 64, middle lane, Lakhmidas Khimji Market and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Raliyaram Lachhmandas.

3 packages longcloth of Kohinoor Mills, lbs. 8.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE GIN OF JACOB SASSOON MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 11th November, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Lakhmidas Khimji Market, by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co. Attorneys for Sheth Parbhoolal Moonalal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Khushaldas Damoder:—

1 bale gin of Jacob Sassoon Mills No. 6001, of 80 pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES SHEETING CALENDAR OF KURLA MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Sancha Galli, Mulji Jetha Market at the shop of Sheth Hansraj Damoder by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Ramdas Dewji of Kamdhenu Galli M. J. Market.

26 bales sheeting calendars of Kurla Mills i.e.:—

7 Bales of 6 lbs.
5 Bales of 6½ lbs.
6 Bales of 7 lbs.
1 Bale of 8½ lbs.
2 Bales of 9 lbs.
4 Bales of 9½ lbs.
1 Bale of 10 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN.

On MONDAY, the 11th November, 1918, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, at the shop of Sheth Shivlal Radhakisen, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Haji Adam Haji Jia:—

25 bales cotton yarn No. 12½, Africa Ticket of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd's., Mills, each of 400 lbs. flower thread.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Nov 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

LESSEES THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES Co., LTD.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

THE GREAT SERIAL OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE

The ADVENTURES OF "STINGAREE"

By E. W. HORNUNG—The Author of "RAFFLES"

"STINGAREE" THE POLITE BUSHRANGER!!

FIRST 2 ADVENTURES THIS WEEK!

Lest You Forget

that To-day is the Last Day of the First Week and that the Programme changes to-morrow. Under no circumstances miss the Unique Production that vividly portrays before you the Mysteries of an Imperial Harem, and the Secrets of Fairyland.

"A Daughter of the Gods"

is a Film which no enlightened man or woman could afford to miss. Come this very evening to the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

The dazzling scenes of the Sultan's great city, the beautiful Pictures of the happy spot where Mermaids play, the enchanting views of the Gnome land, the wonderful Moorish Dances of 300 dancing girls, the Imperial **Hamamkhana** where the Begums take their morning bath, the Splendid Zenana, where nearly 600 ladies pass their lives in indolent and luxurious slavery—all this you see in:—

"A Daughter of the Gods."

Four Shows Daily: 5-15; 7-15; 9; 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

A **"Jerry"** Comice and the Universal Screen Magazine in the Programme.

A TIMELY REMINDER!

Amidst your varied and continuous engagements do not let

"A Daughter of the Gods!"

slip out of your memory, along with the fact that

TO-DAY IS FRIDAY, the last day this week's programme.

The most exalting Oriental Story, mingled with a charming Fairy tale,

"A Daughter of the Gods!"

Nothing in the History of Cinematography has equalled this stupendous 35-lakh Serial hitherto. Make a point of seeing the first six parts this evening at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

FOUR SHOWS TO-NIGHT: 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-20 p.m. (S.T.)

"A Daughter of the Gods!"

OUR REVOLVING SHOW—For the Ticket Holders of the Box, Sofa, and First Class, our Shows are "Revolving Shows," i. e. you can come in the midst of any Show and can leave at your will any time in the midst of the succeeding Show.

An unanimous Verdict

"The Triumph of Venus is the best film ever screened in Bombay."

THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS.

(A DAUGHTER OF VENUS)

This is not a patch work of exciting incidents loosely strung together.

A Mythological Story

It is a story of intense and absorbing interest; contains delightful dances of nymphs in picturesque fairyland. To miss this is to miss one of the pleasures of life. See it to-day at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM, TRAM TERMINUS.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

Lamington Road.

TO-NIGHT

THE LAST TWO DRAMAS of

"THE PRICE OF FOLLY" series

featuring

RUTH ROLAND

Do not miss the finale of this excellent series

Every Drama complete in itself and carrying a moral lesson.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

'IN AND AROUND SAN DIEGO'

Travel

"LOOK PLEASANT PLEASE"

Comic.

Look out for a big Imperial feature next week.

COMING! COMIN!

KIPLING'S

"Naulakha"

The greatest film of the year.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT

A SUPERB THANHOUSER PHOTO PLAY

In Five Parts

THE 'HIDDEN VALLEY'

Together with a full Programme.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, studying of business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, sad weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

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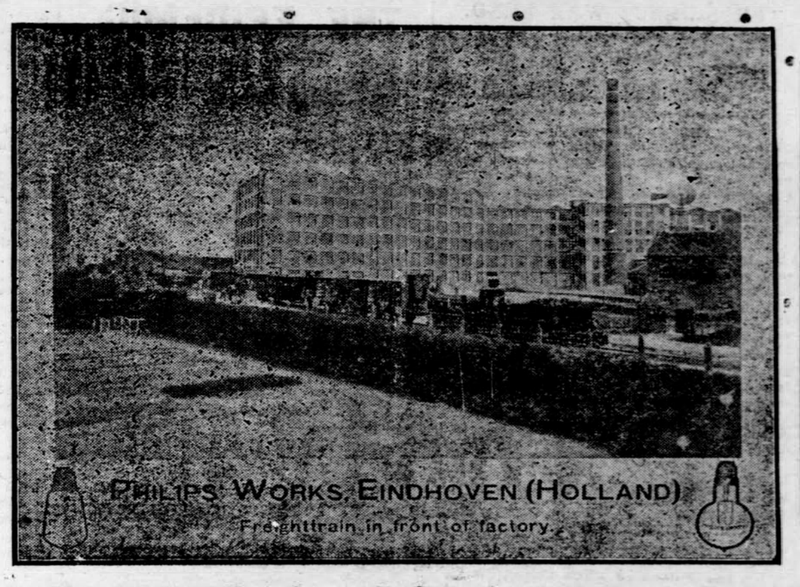
(5) PERFECT LIGHT DISTRIBUTION
ETC., ETC., ETC.



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We have got Reports from the Electrical Engineers of these Railways which will be sent to you post free on application.

Ask for LAMPS branded "PHILIPS" which are sold everywhere.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

9-30 TO-NIGHT

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

in a series of popular London Musical Plays

To-Night Friday 8th Oct. at 9-30

"THEODORE & Co."

Saturday 9th November at 9-30
"THE BOY"
Sunday 10th, Matinee 5-30
Reduced Price Matinee
"CARMINETTA"
Sunday 10th November at 9-30
"CARMINETTA"
Monday 11th November at 9-30
"HIGH JINKS"
Tuesday 12th November at 9-30
"A WALTZ DREAM"
Wednesday 13th November at 9-30
"THE QUAKER GIRL"
Thursday 14th November at 9-30
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Friday 15th November at 9-30
"THE MERRY WIDOW"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

New Pathe Pictures

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Howitt-Phillips Co.

Last Three Performances!!
Last Three Performances!!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

The Popular War Play

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE."

By Walter Howard.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 5 p.m.

Brieux's Great Lesson

"Damaged Goods"

TO-MORROW AT 9-30

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE."

Booking at Rose & Co.

PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

Bona-fide Students over 14 years recommended by the heads of the Institutions which they attend will be admitted to the Matinee at the reduced prices of Stalls Re. 2, D. Circle Re 1. and Gallery Ans. 8.

GRAND PICTURE BILL

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY

The 5-Act Metro Drama of unusual beauty

"THE SHOOTING OF DAN McGREW."

A Western story full of exciting incidents. Also the Latest Pathe Gazette and a treat by the Best Theatre Orchestra in the East.

Prices—Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 4th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	188
" " Imports	11,000
Mid. American Spot Trading value	21.42
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	29.40
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.	27.22
Mar.	26.84
May	26.58
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	26.30
Mar.	26.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	20.09+ 1
Dec.	19.06— 9
Jan.	18.49—23
Feb.	17.88—21
Mar.	17.56—16

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	20.77+78
Dec.	19.95+78
Jan.	19.35+63
Feb.	18 73+62
Mar.	18.07+41

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Nov. 4th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	29.40 Unchgd

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 4th.

M.G. Bengal Good	18.15
" " Fully Good	18.80
" " Fine	19.40
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.40
" " Fully Good	20.15
" " Fine	20.65
" Broach Good	21.95
" " Fully Good	22.10
" " Fine	22.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 4th

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britian	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	28.20
" " March	27.85
" " May	27.45
Spot Cotton at New York	30.70
" " Orleans	28.50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27.45
" " March	27.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New york and New orleans markets are closed to-morrow.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	62
Rupee Paper 3½%	62
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	73
Government Securities 3½%	63½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.07

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 4th.

3½ %1925—1928	£88½
4½ %1925—1945	£98½
5 %New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 4th

SEEDS.

Wheat—No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Buyers	21

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Sellers	2/5

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 7.

To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened irregular at Rs. 734 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and after declining to Rs. 730 improved to Rs. 738/9. Later on business was done at Rs. 732 and then at Rs. 726, and at about 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 723. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 707, the tone being easier and closing quotations were as under.

Ready cotton has been in moderate demand, particularly New Crop.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs	708
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	"	595
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	"	650

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 7th November 1918.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G Broach	April-May	708
Fine M. G. Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	655
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	"	588
Fully Good Oomras	"	630

RECEIPTS.

for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 6th Nov. 1918.

Cotton	1,238 bales.
Wheat	3,056 Cwts.
Linseed	8,525 "
Rape, &c.,	7,006 "
Gingellyseeds	31 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,658 "
Castorseed	1,978 "
Rice	46,583 "
Myrabollams	388 "
Cottonseed	2,371 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 28-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 15/16.
Credit 3 Mad/a, 1/6 18/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 1924.
Credit 3 Mad/a, Fr. 208.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 156.
6m D/st Japan, Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 314.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 94.
3½ per cent. Paper, 79.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 81.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 80.
3 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed to-day in memory of the late Mr. Gustadji Kanga.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Beyond the usual gamble in Kamarhattys which ruled easier there was not much trade reported in jute mill shares. Other securities in this section did not show much change. Coal shares were dull with Sowardihs moving down after their recent rapid rise limited business is passing. Miscellaneous and industrial section appear to be attracting a little more attention day by day. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Agarkoond 17-12, Borrea 37-8, Burrakur 49, Burra Dhemo 15-8, Central Collieries 11-12, Damagurria, 29, Gopalichuck 15-8, Hapjan 16, Jainty Central 26, Jumoni 13-12, Kinuri 15-12, Kosoonda 30, Raneegunge 58, New Beerbhoom 63, North Kajora 2 prem, Satpukuria 14-8, Sendra 27, Sowardih 26, South Govindpur 12, Teetulmuri 20.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 452, Auckland (ord) 322, Budge Budge (ord) 610, Dalhousie (ord) 394, Howrah (ord) 50, Kamarhatty (ord) 516, Kinnison (ord) 825, Northbrook (ord) 46, Reliance (ord) 37.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 24-4, Bengal Brass 28, Britannia Brass 12-4, Britannia Biscuits 14-9, Eastern Paint 14-12, Indian Tanneries 16-12, Pantai Rubber 1-80, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 23-14, Tambalak Rubber 1.10, Villiers Engineering 15.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 78-12 to 80 and small lots were done at Rs. 80-2 to 80-5.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 2nd Nov. 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 2nd Nov. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	17,11,400	82,15,500
A.D.C. Rly	41,300	3,04,700
B.K. Rly	4,300	18,700
G.B. Rly	5,700	26,800
Total	17,82,639	91,64,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Nov. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	18,97,325	89,00,943
A.D.C. Rly	57,600	261,608
B.K. Rly	3,427	15,556
G.B. Rly	4,635	21,722
Total	19,63,041	91,99,827
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	—1,85,925	—35 443
A.D.C. Rly	+3,586	+41,092
B.K. Rly	+873	+2 144
G.B. Rly	+1,015	+4,078

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 2nd Nov. 1918	12,000	54 930
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Nov. 1917.	12,803	57,833
Increase or Decrease	—803	—2,903

Bhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 2nd Nov. 1918	2,000	6,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Nov. 1917.	1,297	5,532
Increase or Decrease	+703	+1,168

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora Bhondurai Section.)

	Total for this week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 2nd Nov. 1918	1,200	5,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd Nov. 1917.	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 7th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 56,500-0	Rs. 7,35,100- 0
Cash Certificates	" 2,263-0	" " 6,01,996-12
Total Rs.	58,763-0	Rs. 13,37,096-12

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Radical and Sure Cure.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific, I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine. . . . . .

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM, *Retired Magistrate,*
63, Taltollah Lane,
CALCUTTA.
4

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Abi Hayat is the best remedy for Influenza as recommended by two eminent Civil Surgeons. It has won a remarkable fame for curing Influenza.

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RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½ prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SUNDAY, Nov. 10.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8-30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 5-0 and Howitt Phillips Co. 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West-End Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

COMMISSARIAT.—Jehangir Pallanjee Commissariat, eldest son of late Pallanjee Rustomjee Commissariot, died last evening Funeral this afternoon at 3 p.m. at the junction of Belasis Road and Morland Road, next to Byculla Club.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

MATUNGA ASSOCIATION FREE LIBRARY

369 persons attended the Matunga Association Free Library during September, and 387 persons attended it during October, 1918.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The annual social gathering of this mandal will be celebrated to-morrow at 8 p.m., (S.T.) at Sukhadwalla Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

GIRGAUM NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

Y. M. E. Society's Girgaum Night High School will re-open on Saturday the 9th instant at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalays Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Society will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) today when revision of the list of the newspapers and periodicals taken by the Society, will be considered.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of this association will be held at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, November, 12 in the St. Xavier College Hall, when the Hon. Mr. J. G. Convernton, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, will preside.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual sports of this school will be held on Thursday the 14th instant on the Bombay, Gymkhana ground and will start at 2-30 p.m. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will be present.

DADAR HOME RULERS' CLUB,

A meeting of the members and sympathisers of the above club will be held on Sunday the 10th instant and 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Club's premises, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar when at congratulations to Lok. Tilak and Mr. Vaidya will be sent and other important matters discussed.

FATAL ASSAULT.

This morning, at the Coroner's Court, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, coneluded the enquiry regarding the death of Appa Vithu, a Hindu mill-hand, aged about thirty-five, who died on the evening of the 3rd instant at the Sir J. J. Hospital where he had been detained for treatment for injuries alleged to have been inflicted on him in a row in which six other mill-hands were concerned.

The circumstances of the case have already been reported.

Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital after describing the injuries said that death, in his opinion, was due to compression of the brain from hoemorrhage under the brain and slight fissured fracture of the base of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to fracture of the base of the skull sustained in an assault in which the six persons present before the jury were concerned.

POONA HINDU WIDOWS' HOME.

The late Mr. G. C. Whitworth of London, who was for years one of the most active and sincere sympathisers of the above Home has bequeathed in his will a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Home.

Nearly 200 Turkish subjects, almost wholly Baghdadi Jews, were interviewed by the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, on Tuesday. Not one of them desired to be repatriated under the Anglo-British Agreement concluded at Berne.

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MUNICIPAL SWEEPER WOMAN ASSAULTED.

FOUR PERSONS FINED

At the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Acting Additional Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Jussodabai Chuggun, a Municipal sweeper woman charged Mr. C. Turner, Chargeman in the G.I.P. Ry. Carriage Shops, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. De Souza and Shunmoorub Harinunden, the first two accused with wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession and restoration of property, with abetment of the same against accused No. 3 and 4, and with assault against all the four accused.

The complainant in her information stated that she is a municipal sweeper and resided at Mahim. The accused No. 1 is in the service of the G.I.P. Railway Co. Accused No. 2 is the wife of the first accused. Accused No. 3 is the mother of the accused No. 2 and the accused No. 4 is a peon working under the accused No. 1 in the G.I.P. Railway Co. The first three accused reside at Mahim. She worked as a sweeper in the bungalow of the first three accused for the past three or four months. On the 14th September last, at about 8-30 a.m. she went for her work to the bungalow of the first three accused as usual. After finishing the work when she was about to leave the bungalow, the first two accused called her upstairs and took her in a room. They then closed all the doors and windows of the room. Accused No. 3 was also in the room at that time. The accused No 1 then offered her two currency notes of rupees ten each, and asked her to confess to an alleged theft of a gold bangle belonging to accused No. 2. She did not take the sum and emphatically repudiated the charge of theft. Accused No. 1 persisted in the charge and he struck her with a cane and gave her some slaps. Accused No. 1 then took the accused No. 4 inside the room and under the order of accused No. 1, accused No. 4 struck her with a cane. She raised cries, whereupon the latter No. 4 closed her mouth, pressed her against the wall and gave her blows with fists. Accused No. 2 also struck her with cane, and No. 3 beat her with shoes on her head and other parts of her body. No. 1 then left for his work instructing No. 4 to beat her severely till she confessed the theft, and not to allow her to go till his return. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 again beat her after No. 1 had left. At about noon, No. 1 returned and asked her "Have you not confessed yet?". All the accused then left for their tiffin. after shutting her inside the room. Her husband came at about 12-30 or 1 p.m. and then she was released by accused No. 1. She reported that matter to Mr. Keshavlal, Inspector of the municipality. She also went to the Police, but as no action was taken in the matter by the police, she came to seek redress in this Court.

On the strength of the evidence before the Court, His Worship convicted all the accused. Accused No. 1 was fined in all Rs. 50 for assault and wrongful confinement. Accused No. 4 was fined in all Rs. 35 for assault and abetment of wrongful confinement. No. 3 was acquitted. Rs. 50 out of the fines was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

Mr. R. D. Ratnagar, pleader, had appeared for the complainant.

GOLDSMITH GETS SIX MONTHS.

FOR POCKETING SILVER WIRE.

Before Mr. Cliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Mamaya Gigo, a goldsmith with criminal breach of trust in respect of silver wire valued at Rs. 850 the property of A. S. Abdul Hoosein, a Jeweller.

The complainant stated that at different times between September, 4th and October 29th his "moonim" had given a silver wire to the accused to be made up into ornaments. The wires were kept in a box in the shop of the complainant of which only the accused had the key. The accused, without giving the complainant any ornaments or returning the wire, disappeared. The latter sent for a policeman and had the box forced open in the presence of a "punch." It was then found to be empty. A complaint was lodged, and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said the complainant also had a key of the box and had himself opened the box and removed the silver in his presence.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMES TO BORROW.

FINISHES BY DECEIVING,

Before Mr. Oliveria, Sub-Inspector, Acharikar charged one Oosman Haji Joonas with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 80 belonging to Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji a Municipal Market Inspector.

The complainant said that about 20 days back the accused who was known to him for the past six months, came to his office and asked for a loan of Rs. 20 saying that he badly wanted it as his wife was seriously ill. The complainant pitying the accused, took out a hundred rupee note from his pocket, and was just giving it to his havaldar to have it changed, when the accused snatched it from his hand and marched out saying he would get the change himself. Since then he had not returned, him Rs. 80, the balance, after deducting the Rs. 20 as a loan.

The accused said he had asked for a loan of Rs. 100 and so he was given the note. The evidence of two Municipal havaldars, however, who were present at the time, contradicted that statement.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment in default.

AN IRISHMAN'S VICISSITUDES.

Before Mr. Oliveria, Third Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Chapman charged one J. Asber, born in India of Irish parents, with wandering about the city without any visible means of substistenee.

The accused said he had previously worked in the N. W. and O. and R. Railways, Domestic troubles drove him to take to drink and had to give up his appointment. He was not a habitual drunkard. Later on he worked as a supervisor in the Alexandra Dock, but gave it up owing to ill-health. He was suffering from acute dyspepsia and felt miserably ill even if he took a cup of tea.

He was declared a vagrant and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

PRESIDENCY WAR FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

In spite of Influenza and the absence of many helpers from Bombay the work of the Women's Branch has been maintained throughout October. Large numbers of special bags for British and Indian troops have been despatched to Mesopotamia, also Christmas puddings, sweets and picture post cards for the troops to use as their X'mas Cards to their friends.

Club Chambers are being opened in Baghdad in connection with the Officers' Club and complete equipment for 20 bedrooms has been provided of the Women's Branch. part of the expense is being borne by the Club. These Chambers are to be known as "The Willingdon."

888 cases have been sent away, many going to East Africa, and Bushire, containing games. musical instruments and in some cases clothing for the troops.

Mrs. Orr has now resumed charge of the Women's Branch after a few weeks' holiday.

The total amount of subscriptions received by the Branch to date is Rs. 14,26.925-13-8, besides a large of number of gifts in kind of various sorts.

A TAXI RIDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will publish this letter which I think is of great importance to all the motor-car repairers.

Some time back a motor-car repairman whilst trying a taxi happened to knock down a boy. It was, however, proved not to be due to any fault of the driver. Shortly afterwards the driver was prosecuted for driving a taxi without a taxi-driving license, and was fined, though he stated that he was driving when the taxi was not a taxi and that the meter and the number plate were covered. Now, as we all know, every taxi needs to be cleaned, repainted, etc.. every six months. If, according to the regulation, only a taxi driver can drive a taxi, who is to test a car that comes for repairs? The taxi-driver is no mechanic, and the repairmen have no taxi-driving licenses. Will any one solve this?

Thanking you in advance.—Yours, etc.,

A MOTOR-CAR REPAIRMAN.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

[If the facts are really as stated the action of the police seems wrong and arbitrary and that of the Magistrate totally inexplicable.—EDITOR.]

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following statement of accounts as at 31st October, 1918:—

RECEIPTS.

Contributions received in cash, Rs. Municipality on account of Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Rs. 30,000; Contributions from the Commissioner of Police on account of American Mission Hospital, Basra, Rs. 5,076; Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 6,600 and 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963 Rs. 11,000, Rs. 17,600; Interest received, Rs. 3,99,764-12-2. Total Rs. 61,29,743-3-8.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief, etc.:—St. John's Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot, Rs. 5,000; Belgian Relief Fund, Rs. 67,846-11; Servian Red Cross Fund, Rs. 22,559-1-6; Montenegrin Red Cross Fund, Rs. 17,037-4-2; Royal Army Temperance Association, Rs. 6,500; Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field, in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots, etc.), Rs. 5,63,466-15-4; Red Cross War Fund, Rs. 74,418-9-9; Blue Cross Fund, Rs. 5,000; St. John's and British Red Cross Associations, Rs. 75,000; Sind Women's Branch Red Cross Association, Rs. 2,000; St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors in London, Rs. 15,000; King George's Fund for Sailors, Rs. 14,091-12-10; Disabled Officers' (Naval and Military) Fund, Rs. 7,045-15; For improving the amenities of the Troops, Rs. 30,000; Bombay Women's Branch of the Joint War Committee of the St. John's and Red Cross Associations, Rs. 2,70,000; Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 2,70,800; Poona Women's Branch, War and Relief Fund, Rs. 1,550; Sind Women's Branch, War and Relief Fund, Rs. 10,000; Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonica, Rs. 73,847-3-11; For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs, Rs. 10,000; Fund for destitute Belgian Children, Rs. 29,709-13-10; For relief of handloom weavers in Southern Division, Rs. 15,000; For relief of handloom weavers in Dhulia, Rs. 3,000; For relief of handloom weavers in Bijapur District, Rs. 5,000; For relief of wounded Soldiers and relations of deceased soldiers in Satara District, Rs. 5,000; Commandant. Military Depot, Deolali, Rs. 1,000; East Indies Station Naval Fund, Rs. 17,000; Willingdon Club for sick and wounded Soldiers in Poona, Rs. 10,000; Soldiers' Guild, Kirkee, Rs. 12,000; Men's Club of Amara, Rs. 3,000; Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aden, Rs. 5,000; Association, Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre, Rs. 29,481-12-3; Queen Mary's Technical School for Indian Soldiers (Disabled), Rs. 1,00,000; Recreational Institutions for Troops in Belgaum, Rs. 20,000; For the building of an active service Recreation Hut for Troops, Rs. 15,000; Recreation Rooms and Institutes for the new furlough Camps in Deolali, Rs. 40,000; For the erection and equipment of a Y. M. C. A. Hut for the Indian Troops at Arangaon Camp, Ahmednagar, Rs. 10,000; Payments for comforts, etc., to Troops (through Women's Branch), Rs. 4,000; Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance, Rs. 67,494-6-11; St. John Ambulance War Hospital, Dehra Dun, Rs. 6,000; Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital, Rs. 15,04,826-9-3; Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona, Rs. 30,000; Grant towards electric installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona, Rs. 10,000; Grant for the purchase of a Billiard Table for the Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Rs. 1,609; Purchases and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars, Rs. 1,43,711-5-5; Sundries (stationery, telegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports, etc.), Rs. 21,203-3-8 Total Rs. 36,50,190-12-10. Balance at credit of Current Account in Bank of Bombay on 31-10-1918 Rs. 61,952-6-10. Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay Rs. 9,00,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 4-9-1914 for safe custody (par value) Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 13-4-1915 Rs. 2,600; Indian War Loan (earmarked for his Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund) Rs. 15,00,000. Total Rs. 24,79,552-6-10. Grand Total Rs. 61 29,743-3-8.

R. A. DON,
Acting Honorary Treasurer.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

THE EPIDEMIC.

FLUCTUATING IN BOMBAY.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday .. 119
For preceding 24 hours .. 112
For corresponding period last year .. 80

For the last few days the mortality rate in Bombay has been fluctuating. After a slight drop recorded on Wednesday, it has again slightly increased, the total number of deaths during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock yesterday being 119 as against 112 on the previous day. The mortality occurred in the different wards as follows:—Fort ward 1. Mandvi ward 25, Bhuleshwar ward 15, Girgaum ward 11. Byculla ward 25, Parel ward 6, Mahim ward 20, Hospitals 11, railways and homeless 50.

RELIEF OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Bombay, Executive Health Officer, in his report for the quarter ending 30th September, 1918, states:—The total mortality for the quarter was 19,102; 700 of these deaths were of persons not resident in Bombay and 311 amongst the inmates of the different war hospitals. The number of live births registered was 5,421 and exceeded the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium (1908-1917) by 313. A sudden wave of influenza which swept over the city in the month of June re-appeared in a pandemic form in the month of Setpember. The mortality rose from 119 on the 10th of the month to 712 on the 30th; the highest daily mortality during the epidemic was 768 registered on the 6th of October. The total mortality of the city was about the normal till about the 10th September, the average daily mortality being 102; after that date it began to rise rapidly. it was 219 on the 16th September, 314 on the 19th, 427 on the 23rd 547 on the 27th 682 on the 29th and 712 on the 30th idem. The highest total mortality on a single day was 768 registered on the 6th October. During the worst plague epidemic the highest total mortality on a single day was 433 on 15th February, 1900. When the mortality began to assume alarming proportions and a pandemic seemed imminent, it was felt that the organisation of the Health Department meant for normal times and ordinary outbreaks of infectious diseases would not be able to cope with the situation and measures on a vast scale would be necessary. An appeal was therefore made to the public for help. The Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation met and in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer decided on the measures to be taken. A sub-committee was appointed and met almost daily to carry out a publicity campaign and to bring home to the people what the Health Officer considered necessary to prevent or treat and control the disease. Circular letters were addressed to large employers of labour suggesting the steps to be taken. English, Marathi and Gujerati posts were put up and leaflets circulated advising the people to call in medical help or go to hospital on the appearance of sickness and offering free treatment and milk in their own homes to those who were reluctant to go to hospitals.

THE DECLINE.

After referring to the temporary municipal dispensaries and work of the numerous volunteer agencies the Health Officer writes:

As a result of the measures adopted, the mortality began to decline from the second week of October. Among the several communities, Hindus, low castes suffered most, the death-rate amongst them rose steadily from 162.03 during the week ending 14th September to 898.38 during that ending 5th October. Among Hindus of other castes the highest death-rate recorded was 241.24 in the week ending 5th October. It was 199.77 for Mahomedans, 94,95 for Parsis, 141-88 for Jews, 206.62 for Indian Christians, 74.49 for Eurasions and 43.71 for Europeans during the same week. Compared with the averages of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium (1908-1917), plague shows a diminution of 167 deaths, small-pox of 23, cholera of 101, malaria of 21 and diarrhoea and dysentery of 81; on the other hand, there is an increase of 799 under fevers, due mostly to influenza in July and again in September, of 317 under nervous diseases, 184 under phthisis and 4,440 under respiratory diseases due largely to pneumonia. The total mortality was 7,551 more than the decennial average. The infant mortality (3,456) was higher than the average of the corresponding qaurter of the last ten years by 1,246 5,421 live births were registered in the city during the quarter, being 116 less than in the corresponding qaurter of 1917, but 313 more than the decennial mean and 545 more than in the preceding quarter. The mortality from all causes registered in the city during the quarter was 15,132; this was higher by 6,567 than in the corresopnding quarter of 1917 (8,565) and 7,551 more than the decennial average—for reasons already stated. The figure 15,132 however, represents the gross mortality in the quarter. including as it does 700 deaths amongst persons newly arrived into the city and not belonging to it.

EPIDEMIC ON DECLINE IN DELHI.

MR. HAILEY REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, in a note on the influenza epidemic writes that though the epidemic is still causing a great number of deaths in Delhi, there is reason to hope that it is now definitely on the decline. A somewhat high death rate had prevailed from the beginning of October. The average during the first twelve days of October was 48, against an average daily death rate during he last three years of 24. For the thirteenth and the fourteenth the figures recorded were 77 each day. From the 15th to 31st of the month, the daily figures recorded were 116. 126, 115, 234, 250, 276. 351, 333, 357, 418, 656 (two days) 326, 317, 317 and 259. For the 1st of November the figure fell to 210, and for the 2nd and 3rd November to 297 (2 days).

The severity of the epidemic caused a very severe strain on the municipal health department and local hospitals and dispensaries. The number of cases returned, as attending ordinary, State and municipal hospitals and dispensaries, between 12th to 31st October was 10,613, in addition to 29,126 attendances at street dispensaries between 21st and 31st. Travelling dispensaries are calculated to have assisted a daily average of 1,000 patients. The Victoria Zenana and St. Stephen's Mission Hospital for women, recorded a total of 1,601 attendances from the 12th to 31st.

The Health Officer received valuable assistance in manning street dispensaries from volunteers of Indraprastha Sewak Mandal, St. Stephen's College and Arya Sewak Sabha. Mr. Haji Muhammad Rafi contributed the entire cost of one dispensary, and a number of private practitioners placed their spare time at his disposal. At an early stage the arrangements for burning and burial of corpses broke down, and valuable assistance was given by a Hindu committee under Lala Paras Ram and a Muhammadan committee under Khan Saheb Abdul Ahad.

The most important of private organisations for relief was Anjumani Khuddami Ballimaran, which being assisted by Haziq-Ul-Mulk Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan. Dr. Ansari and anumber of Hakims and Vaids gave house-to-house assistance to many thousands of patients.

FIGHTING THE EPIDEMIC AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

The Delhi Municipality has resolved to place at the disposal of its President Rs. 20,000 to meet the expenses in connection with the influenza epidemic in the city.

SERIOUS IN CALCUTTA.

ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES CLOSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Apparently the influenza epidemic in Calcutta is assuming serious proportion. Influenza mortality in the city was on the November, 1st 54, November 2nd 50, November 3rd, 51 and November 4th 46. Under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction all the schools and colleges in Calcutta are closed for a fortnight.

DEATH ROLL DECLINING AT RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 6.

The deaths last week in Rangoon numbered 833, of which 592 were directly attributed to influenza and 78 to respiratory diseases. The past few days have shown a decrease, yesterday's deaths being 61.

SLOWLY ABATING AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Nov. 6.

The improvement in the mortality returns of Lahore continues. The total number of deaths on November 4, was 115 (or 32 less than on the preceding day). Of these. 91 deaths were due to fevers and six to pneumonia.

DECLINE AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

The influenza epidemic in Karachi is slowly abating, and the daily deaths are now one-half of the total ten days ago, having progressively decreased until Tuesday. The local record was fifty-four.

IN GWALIOR.

A Gwalior correspondent writes:—Gwalior has been suffering very severely from influenza epidemic and in spite of the vigorous efforts of the Municipal department and private institutions the epidemic shows no signs of decline. Considering the population of the place, the death-rate has been very high. Despensaries have been opened by the Municipality for distribution of medicines and arrangements have also been made to meet the funeral expenses of the poor. The municipality have also issued a note urging upon the public to take certain precautions against the disease.

All the officers, schools and the college are closed, which is due to the foresightedness of Mr. H. M. Bull, Inspector General of municipalities. The services of the Chairman, Mr. Mohammad Sulaiman and Mr. Lakshmi Narain Varma, the Municipal Superintendent cannot also be forgotten. The efforts of the latter in bringing together a number of volunteers to go and attend the poor classes of people and to distribute medicines to the sufferers who cannot manage to get medicines from dispensaries are laudable.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

RAVAGES OF EPIDEMIC.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

The shadow of death has hovered long, and with disastrous effects, over the metropolis. A ceaseless stream of corpses has been flowing to the burning ghat and the graveyards. The petty undertakes and the gravediggers have struck work for the sheer heaviness of it. Gloom and hush are varied by pitiable wailings of bereaved men and women at intervals. The city is enveloped in misery and mourning. The strange virulence of the epidemic—out of all proportion to the population of the city—is at least partly due to its woeful sanitary condition, which despite the boasted efforts of the Public Health Department, still prevails. For one thing Delhi seems to be "unparalleled" in the loathsome system of "open-drainage" recently introduced by those responsible for the health of the city. We had the subterranian *'Shahjahan'* sewers of adequate dimensions before—which came to be so culpably neglected that it was thought necessary to choke them up altogether, 'in favour of drains which run parallel to roads and *open* to public view! Much attention is bestoved upon them by the Public Health Department, but for indecency and insanitariness, *pace* the authorities responsible for the 'improvement,' it would be difficult to beat the 'open-drainage' system. One could say a good deal on the subject, but it is the province of the so-called City Fathers, who might do better than organising *fetes* and shows by looking to the imperative needs of those whom they pretend to represent at the weekly meetings at the Town Hall. Relief work has been organised by private agencies and has gone a long way to alleviate the incredible miseries caused to the poor people. Haziqal Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Home Rule League, the Seva Samiti and one or two other private agencies have done invaluable relief work.

THE CONGRESS.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's name is prominently before the public, but the candidatures of Mr. Raghavachariar of Salem and the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru also stand. While there is no doubt that Pandit Malaviya has won fresh laurels during the last three months—both at the Special Session in Bombay and in the Simla session of the Imperial Council—and thereby risen enormously in the estimation of the country, it is a fact that Delhi would have preferred Pandit Motilal, for there is a keen realisation of the staunch and, withal, unassuming role which he has played in respect of the Reforms. It is not too much to say that his personal attitude helped largely to determine that of the United Provinces, and to frustrate the campaign of ignoble and immoderate moderation with which it was sought to stampede Upper India. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's election, however, on a balance of national considerations, seems tolerably certain, although unanimity is doubtful. The following from the pen of the Simla correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" is *a propos*:

"SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Mr. Malaviya, speaking on September 1 at the meeting of the Congress in Bombay, pronounced the reform proposals disappointing and unsatisfactory. He urged that the system of "reserved" and "transferred" subjects should be applied also to the Government of India. Full, responsible government should be established throughout the whole of India within fifteen years and the Council of India should be abolished.

A resolution to this effect was carried unanimously with the support of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak. The importance of this lies in the fact that six weeks ago Mr. Malaviya called the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals a large and liberal measure of reform. His changed attitude indicates a belief that the position of the Moderates has altered for the worse and that the Extremists will carry the day. He is attempting to graft the Congress-League scheme on to the reform proposals."

THE PANDAL AND THE POLICE.

Col. Beadon has surprised the Reception Committee by his pliability and urbanity; but he is a candid soldier, who likes to enforce obedience to his orders, however mistaken or misconceived they may be. He agreed to let the Reception Committee have the use of Pipal Park for erecting the pandal, *but not without a licence* from the Superintendent of Police, since the above is a place of public resort and the District Magistrate's interpretation of the Police Act demands that no *public meetings* should take place in any place of public resort without a license from the Superintendent of Police! (I may remark, in passing, that this "misinterpretation" of laws has been secured by the District Magistrate in flat defiance of the Select Committee's Report on the Indian Police Act, where it is expressly declared that the section dealing with public assemblies (S. 30) does no contemplate "to restrict the right to hold public meetings"). The Reception Committee instead of submitting to the humiliation of holding the Indian National Congress *under a license* elected to take the "Pipal Park" on a "small rental" from the military authorities, who have the disposition of the grounds in order to change the public character of the place. But somebody should challenge the validity of the order which is an attempt at arbitrariness in curtailment of constitutional rights of the citizens. One can understand obedience to "bad law", but submission to totally illegal orders is another matter. Under the D. I. A. Anything may be legal, but not under the Police Act! "Benevolence owes no account of its motives to prudence"; indeed, no. But autocratic benevolence has long become an obsolete virtue. Col. Beadon, however, means well; he is, at any rate, none of your hypocritical "radicals."

BOMBAY LAGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WOMEN AS CORPORATORS.

MR. DESAI'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

SCARCITY IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings yesterday at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presiding. Among the distinguished visitors present was H. E. Lady Willingdon.

The Council resumed the adjourned discussion on the following resolution moved by Mr. P. A. Desai: "That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps be taken to remove the disqualification by the amendment of clause (a) of section 16 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, which prevents females from being elected or appointed as a Councillor of the Corporation."

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said every member had a right to every subject and it could not be said that the mofussil members had no right to interfere with the Bombay Corporation. The resolution was only in the way of a recommendation to the Government and if the Corporation should oppose it he would only be too pleased to support the Municipality.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said the point before them was not whether the Corporation approved of it or not and they as legislators were not concerned with it. The time had come for them to do something and it was the women of Bombay who were vitally concerned in the matter. The method proposed by Mr. Desai was faulty in more than one respect. Even in the mofussil they could find ladies who took an eagre interest in the municipal affairs. If they approved of the principle they could make it applicable both to Bombay and to the mofussil municipalities. There was a general feeling that the women should be made eligible and if that were the case they as men had no right to stand in their way and make it a sex question whether the Bombay Corporation wants it or not. If the ladies did not like to run the gauntlet of an election they could be co-opted as members of the Corporation.

MR. KEATINGE'S SUPPORT.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge felt rather rash in taking a part in the discussion of the resolution after the warning given by the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who were members of this Council that mofussil members should not attempt to foist this measure upon the Corporation. But he thought the Bombay city was not a thing apart from the Presidency. The question involved in the resolution should not be decided in a parochial spirit. They asked Bombay as the most advanced city in the Presidency to give the rest of the Presidency a lead in this matter, and he thought the city would have been proud of this compliment but that however did not appear to be the case. If this Council passed this resolution as he hoped the Council would do, the Bombay Corporation would know that the Presidency had asked them to give them a lead and he thought many of them would be prepared to give that lead. He was of opinion that this discussion as to whether women could participate in public affairs was futile in view of the fact that in every civilised country it had been proved that they could intervene with great use and utility in public affairs. He hoped members would pass the resolution, for the credit of this Council and this Presidency.

MR. CADELL'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. P. R. Cadell's first objection to the motion was the utter unreality of the whole discussion. No lady had shown the slightest wish to stand for the Bombay Corporation, and he had never seen or heard of any lady who was anxious to stand for the Corporation. Every one knew that a lady had no chance of election to the Bombay Corporation, for there was already too keen a competition among the men. If ladies were made eligible there should be a separate electorate for them, and they would have to elect their own members. Of course they could not stop at that. Shaik Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah might say there should be a separate electorate for Mahomedan ladies. There was the utmost unreality about the whole debate. The Bombay Corporation were a body who were perfectly capable of looking after their own interests. He hoped, however, that the Bombay Corporation would not swallow Mr. G. F. Keatinge's delicate flattery.

At the end of the debate the resolution was declared carried by a majority of 18 votes to 12.

The Council is in session.

SIR IBRAHIM'S VIEWS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, replying on the debate, said he did not think, after listening to the very interesting discussion on the resolution, anybody would dare to suggest that the age of chivalry had gone. They were all anxious to establish equality of sex and he hoped that those members who had supported the resolution, would extend that principle into their domestic and social life and give that equality to women there which they were pressing this Council to give in matters municipal. In the abstract there should be no disqualification for women in the matter of public service, on the ground of sex. Having accepted that principle, the question before them was that the Council was asked to undertake legislation to remove the sex disqualification only as regarded one municipality while the Presidency contained a large number of municipalities and taluq local boards where also this disqualification existed. That the Government were not opposed to a removal of this disqualification might be seen from the fact that they were authorized to nominate ladies as Fellows of the University. So far as the question of providing opportunities to ladies to render useful services, Government were in entire agreement with that principle. But the question before them was that the resolution asked Government to undertake legislation in regard to only one municipality in the Presidency. The reasons advanced as to why Bombay had been chosen were no doubt very complimentary to the city, but he asked whether a similar compliment could not be paid to some of the mofussil towns, notably Poona. The discussions in the Bombay Municipal Corporation were carried on in English and there were a large number of educated ladies in the city who could take a part in those discussions. But a want of knowledge of English on the part of ladies in the mofussil should constitute no obstacle to their participating in the debates of mofussil municipalities and local boards because over 200 municipalities carried on their discussions in the local vernaculars, and was it contended that there were not a sufficient number of ladies in the mofussil who could take part in discussions in the local vernacular? Why was it then desired that this disqualification should be removed from only one municipality?

WHY CONFINE IT TO BOMBAY?

Continuing, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said if a general proposition had been brought forward for all municipalities he would have supported it. He asked them to take the case of this Legislative Council where this disqualification existed. He enquired if it was contended that in the whole of the Presidency there were not a sufficient number of educated ladies who could take a part in its discussions. He asked members to remember one very important distinction between the disqualification imposed on the Bombay Muncipal Corporation, and on this Legislative Council and the mofussil municipalities and local boards. The disqualification in regard to the Bombay Corporation was statutory, while in regard to the others it was provided only by rules and regulations. He would have liked Mr. Desai to bring forward a resolution asking Government to remove the disqualification laid down by rules against ladies being elected members of this Council. And again apart from the question of election, there was no disqualification against as far as nomination to this Council was concerned, and a resolution could have been brought forward asking Government to nominate ladies as members of the Council. Also, in the District Municipal Act, legislation had provided for giving ample opportunities to ladies to render public services. A section of this Act empowered municipalities by a resolution to appoint as a member of any committees any persons of either sex who were not councillors but who possessed special qualifications. The Act came into existence several years ago but not a single municipality in the mofussil had availed itself of this provision to co-opt ladies as members. To do this required no special legislation but only a resolution and yet, as he had already pointed out, no municipality had availed itself of the provision. The position of Mr. Desai and others who supported his resolution would have been unassailable if they had availed themselves of this provision especially at Poona and then brought forward this resolution.

AGREEMENT WITH PRINCIPLE OF RESOLUTION.

Proceeding, Sir Ibrahim said that as far as the sentiment of the resolution was concerned, he was in entire agreement with it and he hoped the Government were also in entire agreement with it that there should be no disqualification against ladies on the ground of sex. If a resolution were brought forward asking the Council to recognise the broad principle that no disqualification should exist in regard to any public bodies on the ground of sex, he could not commit Government, but as far as he was concerned, he would consider it very sympathetically. Legislation was shortly going to be introduced extending the principle of election and putting local self-government on a wider and more popular basis. When that was done, this disqualification could very well be removed. The manner in which the resolution was worded was open to objection, and he did not think it would be proper for this Council to pass the resolution in the emphatic form in which it was worded, nor did he think any member of this Council would like to commit the Council to any view before the Corporation had expressed its views in the matter. The best way to proceed with would be to withdraw the resolution and bring forward a new resolution laying down the broad principle of removing the disqualification on the ground of sex, in all self-governing institutions. Another alternative would be to be content with the discussion that had taken place and postpone the further consideration of the subject s as to enable the Corporation to express their views. Yet another alternative was to await legislation in regard to all self-governing matters, before passing this resolution. He thought the first was the best alternative, and the best thing would be to withdraw the resolution for the present.

MR. DESAI'S REPLY.

Mr. P. A. Desai said a large number of ladies wanted the disqualification to be removed.

H. E. the President enquired if the Hon. member had in his mind any ladies who were anxious to take part in the public life.

Mr. Desai said he had got a list of ladies who were so anxious. (Laughter).

H. E. the President enquired if they came from Bijapore. (Laughter).

Mr. Desai replied they were all from the Bombay city. (Laughter). At the Bijapore Conference a hundred ladies made a requisition that they should move in the matter.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna asked if that was in regard to General politics or municipal affairs.

Mr. Desai said the two things could not be separated.

Mr. Sethna asked what the contents of the requisition were.

Mr. Desai said they wanted to be allowed to take part in politics ("Hear hear" and laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that if the Council accepted the principle of the resolution, he did not see why there should be any nervousness in putting it into practice. In conclusion he appealed to the Government to let official members vote as they liked on the resolution.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

H. E. the President said that judging from the length of the debate, and the interesting speeches that they had heard from several Hon. members, he was qcite sure that all the ladies of the Bombay Presidency would be extremely grateful to Mr. Desai. For the first time in the history of this Council a resolution of this nature had been brought up for discussion, and he was quite sure that all the ladies of the Bombay Presidency would be extremely battered at the overwhelming interest that had been taken in regard to their future in public affairs. He (H. E. the President) did not want to make any long remarks on this question at all. His object was simply to respond to his hon. friend's appeal and place the position of the Government perfectly clearly. This was a question on which probably in the near future the Government would have to take executive action when his Hon. colleague brought in his Local Government Bill. At the present moment, Government position was this, that each Hon. colleague of his should do exactly as he liked on the resolution, and he trusted that every Hon. member in the Council would also vote exactly as he felt disposed. He would just like to put forward one or two points which occurred to him with regard to this particular resolution. Certain members had made a very strong point of saying to the Bombay Municipal Councillors: "We come to you because Bombay is the first city in Asia; we want you to set a very fine example, and we are very much surprised that you show such an extraordinary want of zeal". But the Municipality were coming to consider the question in a few days and in the meantime, Government might hold up their decision in case the resolution was adopted. He was sincerely interested to see the rapid advance in all forms which the Legislative Council were making and they would be making a very rapid advance at that rate.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution was then put to vote and the President said it was thrown out. Mr. Disai asked for a poll and the result was that the resolution was declared carried, 18 voting for it and 12 against it.

The following was the result of the division that was taken on the resolution:—

AYES.	NOES.
The Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi.	The Hon. Mr. Arthur
The Hon. Mr. Coverton.	The Hon. Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla.
The Hon. Rai Sahib Harilal Desai.	The Hon. Mr. Cadell.
The Hon. Captain Fernandez.	The Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji.
The Hon. Mr. Garnd.	The Hon. Syed El Edroos.
The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Godbole.	The Hon. Mr. Gillum
The Hon. Gulam Husin Hidayatullah.	The Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy.
The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.	The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta.
The Hon. Mr. Seddon.	The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh.
The Hon. Mr. Keatinge.	The Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit.
The Hon. Surgeon-General Lyons.	The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna.
The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.	The Hon. Mr. C. N. Wadia.
The Hon. Mr. Naik.	Total 12.
The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.	
The Hon. Mr. Sathe.	
The Hon. Mr. Mudaliar.	
The Hon. Mr. Upasani.	
The Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai.	
Total 18.	

FAMINE RELIEF.

The Hon. Mr. Pratt who neither supported nor opposed the resolution on Wednesday, abstained from voting as did the members of the Executive Government. The Hon. Mr. Purshothamdas Thakurdas was absent at the time of the voting.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to direct that in the impending season of scarcity and distress the Public Works and Revenue Officers of Government should arrange for the opening of as many tank works as practicable for the purposes of relief, the tanks being so located as to increase the water-supply of irrigation wells in the neighbourhood and raise their water level."

Mr. Carmichael said they would accept the reduction in a modified form. The object of the resolution should be to make famine relief the first consideration and tanks a secondary one.

H. E. Lord Willingdon said the Government would accept the resolution if the words "be prepared" were substituted for "arrange" and "as are necessary" for "practicable."

Mr. Godbhole assenting, the resolution was passed.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAST PORTS.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved that "this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a committee to consider the present state of the ports on the west coast of the Presidency and to suggest a complete scheme for their conservation and development to be carried out after the war."

He said in former times all these ports were of considerable importance and were very thickly populated, and carried on a large trade with the western countries. On account of those flourishing ports the towns in the interior were also great trading centres, but owing to the disappearance of these big ports the same fate had overtaken the towns. He then gave the names of several towns, which are more, or less villages now, which were great trade centres formerly. The shipping industry also was in a flourishing condition in these days, but it had practically disappeared. The west coast of Konkan had immense facilities for shipping which were not availed of at all but which could be made available at a small expense. Many of the creeks could be easily improved and many of them could be made into places of great commercial importance. He put it to the Council whether some effort should not be made in these days of science and enterprise. Some of the creeks were of considerable depth and ships of considerable draught could be navigated in them. They should make an expert enquiry and find out what were their trading facilities on the western coast. Before spending large amounts of money they would have to make a thorough enquiry into the matter. All over the world people were busy finding out the ways of extracting energy from nature, and they should go into the question thoroughly.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE DEFINED.

Mr. G. Carmichael said the Government were prepared to accept the resolution, but they would not bind themselves to conduct the enquiry by appointing a Committee or an expert. They should have a perfect liberty in the matter. Government had made some enquiries in the matter, but the reports they had received from the collectors of Kolaba and Ratnagiri and the Commissioner of customs were not very encourging at all. It was desirable that investigations should be made by an expert in harbour engineering, and that would be a costly affair. The first way to move in the matter was to make enquries at one or two posts.

The resolution was then passed.

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer moved that:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to appoint a committee of experts to enquire into the nature and causes of the present "influenza" epidemic and to suggest remedies as to its prevention and treatment."

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer said: That the subject matter of this resolution was uppermost in the mind of every one here and outside, and no apology was needed on his part in introducing it to the consideration of the Council. It was not for him, as a lay man, to rush in upon technical ground as regards the nature and origin of the mystery disease conveniently called influenza which had caused such widespread panic all over the country, especially when he found that even the angels of the medical profession trod it with doubting and hesitating steps. This was a matter however, which could not be left to the leisurely research of experts. The lives of millions were involved in a correct appreciation of the nature of the pandemic and an effort must be made without delay, to study it and find out remedies. He found that since the notice of this resolution was sent, the subject had been discussed in the Bombay Corporation and at the meetings of the Bombay Medical Union by wellknown practising physicians of the city, but they were yet grouping in the dark and no one knew anything definite about the disease. They could not extract any comfort out of the fact that influenza had spread over large parts of the world and they might benefit by the experiences and researches of scientific men outside. Bombay had the proud reputation of giving the lead to the country in many important, matters and unfortunately the Presidency seemed to have been the first to suffer from influenza as it was the first to get the bubonic plague. Those who led must be prepared to pay the penalty of their greatness. In the case of the plague, an effective remedy had been found in inoculation after prolonged experimentation and research, and something had got to be done with regard to influenza. There was already a talk about inoculation against influenza, but little definite was known about it. Scientific and medical men in other provinces and countries would assuredly make inequries; but it was our problem as much as theirs, and we must do our bit. In fact he wished Government to take the lead and appoint a committee of experts to study the whole problem and suggest remedies. As if the plague, the famine and the two outbreaks of influenza were not enough our flesh was made to creep by the threat held out by some that a third and a more dangerous wave of the mystery epidemic was going to sweep over the Presidency. Science ought not to sit still and look on. Medical practitioners in a a body or individual might interest themselves in this question, but an inquiry at the hands of competent scientific men ordered by Government would have a higher value. For these reasons he hoped the Council would accept the resolution.

DR. FERNANDES' AMENDMENT.

Dr. C. Fernandes said since the medical opinion was in favour of appointing a committee, and as the public also wished the Government to do something in the matter he suported the resolution. As, however, the Bombay Presidency alone was not in the grip of the disease, but the whole of India, it would be more proper for the Government of India to take up the suggestion and the Government of Bombay could offer them the necessary help. He therefore moved an amendment inserting the words "requesting the Government of India" after the words "Government may be pleased".

The amendment was accepted.

SURGEON GENERAL'S VIEWS.

Surgeon General Lyons said the difficulty in dealing with influenza, as in every sort of infectious disease was there was only a short period between the infection and the disease itself, which was only 24 hours. Each individual infected the next man and it went on in that way, and one man, infected about a dozen people in a week. It was a difficult matter to inoculate a million population, as in the case of Bombay. Every nation in the world, almost, was working on the best remedies, and India had infinitely smaller resources, and what they could do was very little. The work should be co-ordinated and the Government of India were the people for co-ordinating it. They had only a very few workers in Bombay, and they had work up to their eyes. Col. Liston was occupied in making vaccines for the whole army in the East. There was Col. Row who was working in the Lady Hardinge Hospital and otherwise doing very valuable wars work; he had also his private work to do. Then there was Dr. N. F. Surveyor whose time was engaged in the hospital and college.

It might well be asked why there were so few men in Bombay who were able to devote their time to research work. The speaker then gave an account of the research work carried on in England and the institutes which provided money for that purpose. If they had the influenza in Bombay alone they would have had to ask all the scientific men in India to come to their help, and the work could not at all be compared with what was being done in the West and in Japan and Africa. Government of India was already doing something in the matter and the only thing for them to do was to ask for their help.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said the Government were prepared to accept the resolution as amended. There was very small scope in Bombay to go into the bacteriology of the disease. Government of India were already going into the question, and he was quite prepared to accept the resolution.

The resolution was passed

CHEAP FOOD GRAIN SHOPS

Dewan Bahadur Godbole moved the following resolution: "This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to give, during the present period of scarcity and distress, the following facilities to Municipalities and Local Boards for the opening of cheap good grain shops for the poor within their areas:—

(a) Advance from Provincial funds free of interest.

(b) Transport facilities by priority certificates and in other says, and (c) Police protection for grain shops and stores."

Mr. Carmichael narrated what the Government were actually doing in the matter. The Government of India had appointed a Food Committee, and arrangements were being made with them and the Director of Civil Supplies in Bombay to see that grain was imported in the required quantity. Part of the quantity would be sold at cost price in a large number of shops. All Collectors had been called to a conference in Poona and Bombay and the arrangements were explained to them. With regard to the Municipalities, the Collectors were asked to encourage all local bodies in their districts to do so much as they could, and if these found any difficulties in financing the shops at the start Government would be prepared to help them. Advances would be made without interest when necessary. Large Municipalities should be able to open such shops without assistance but Government had asked Collectors to inform small local bodies that Government were glad to help them in the matter with advances. Government had not said to the Collectors that the advances would be free of interest but that question had not been considered then and no decision taken one way or the other. Government would give loans free of interest on the recommendation of Collectors or Commissioners, where they thought that particular local boards would not be able to run shops unless loans were made free of interest. There might be cases in which Government might find it necessary to open shops, and Government would do that and would also sell grain below cost price where necessary. As to transport facilities, Collectors had been informed that priority should be given to local board, municipal or charitable shops. As to Police protection for grain shops and stores, he did not think any special protection was necessary. At least he had heard of no case in which a Municipality had not been able to protect its shops.

The resolution was carried with the addition of the words "where necessary" after clause "a" of the resolution.

STUDENTSHIPS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer moved the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that Government may be pleased to raise the free-studentships in Primary Schools from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent."

He said there was a universal agreement, among thinking people that elementary education must be spred broad cast so that it might be brought within the easy reach of even the poorest and the most backward classes in the country. The movement in favor of free and compulsory primary education was growing stronger every day and there were signs that the question was coming within the range of practical politics in certain areas. But however encouraging the prospect might be, he was sure no one would fairly charge him with undue pessimism if he said that the millenium when elementary education would be compulsory and free was yet distant. All of them wished that it should be brought nearer by every possible effort; still, till it came, they had to do their best with the situation in which they found themselves placed. Education might be made compulsory, to start with in certain municipal areas and the field would be widened. Rural areas and backward towns must remain out of the pale of compulsion for several years to come. In the meantime it was therefore imperatively necessary that measures should be taken to encourage poor people to send their children to school. There was so much apathy, prejudice and ignorance among the poorer classes that even small fees deterred them from giving education to their children. He therefore, recommends that free studentships in primary schools should be raised from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. It might be said that this concession was not necessary because the paltry fee charged in primary schools was not an obstacle in the path of the extension of education and that the raising of the percentage of free studentships would only cause an unnecessary financial loss. His reply to this was that exemption from the payment of fees was sure to encourage a number of poor parents to send their boys to school and that the sacrifice of fees would not have been made in vain if it succeeded in attracting a large number of pupils to primary schools. It was their ideal, after all, to make education free and he wished that without making a gift to those who were well able to pay fees, they should exempt from payment poor parents who otherwise would not send their children to school. He hoped the Council would regard his proposal as a reasonable one, designed to promote a rapid speed of elementary education, and would accord its support to the resolution."

Mr. S. D. Garud thought the might make some advance in the rural areas also. The step was a right one.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said Government had the utmost sympathy with the objects of the resolution. Primary schools were at present in charge of two authorities, the Municipalities and the Local Boards. So far as the Municipalities were concerned the Government paid half the actual cost of the preceding year. Any diminution in the income of the Municipality was purely a matter under local self-government. It was only after the passing of the Act in favour of free and compulsory education that Government had laid down the policy that any Municipality which wanted to make education free without making it compulsory could do so. Municipalities could make primary education free up to full hundred per cent. if they should wish it. Therefore so far as the Municipalities were concerned the question did not arise. As for District Local Boards, the administration was carried on by the educational authorities and Government did not propose to restrict the free membership to 15 per cent, and Government proposed to intimate to inspectors and headmasters to admit to primary schools all children desiring to enter primary schools on the voluntary basis, free from the payment of fees if the authorities were satisfied that the payment of even the small fees interefered with their education. It was not a question of percentage Government had authorised their officers to go much over the 15 per cent. and in some cases it would amount to as much as 40 or 45 per cent. He asked that the resolution be withdrawn.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

RESERVED ACCOMMODATION FOR MUSLIMS IN SCHOOLS

Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer then moved that:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the admission to Government secondary schools be so regulated as to reserve places for Mahomedan pupils at the beginning of each term in accordance with the proportion of Mahomedans to the total population of the district, all vacancies remaining being filled up after the lapse of a fortnight."

He said it was really a serious thing that students should be refused admission to secondary schools on the ground of want of accommodation, and especially so when the boys belonged to the backward communities. He trusted the Council realised how deplorable was the position of the backward communities in the matter of secondary and higher education. The Mahomedans formed a little more than one-fifth of the total population of this Presidency and what was the percentage of Moslem students in secondary schools to the total number of students in those schools? Only 6 per cent. These were special difficulties which had to be encountered in popularising English education in the Mahomedan community and vigrous efforts would be made to bring it in a line with the sister communities in the march of progress now going on in the country. If to these peculiar difficulties was to be added the further one of students being shut out from secondary schools for lack of accommodation, the prospect must indeed be very gloomy. While Mahomedan boys were only one-seventeenth of the total number of pupils in secondary schools whereas they should be one-fifth, a number of those few who sought admission in the schools could not get into them. Was it not reasonable that something should be done to see that no Mahomedan boy should be turned away from a secondary school on the ground that there was no accommodation? This grievance was indeed not peculiar to the Mahomedans, but he had just shown why it became a serious one in their case. And he thought the Council would agree that a fair number of places should be reserved for the pupils of the backward Moslem community in all secondary schools. The resolution did not require, he hoped,

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE FINANCE SITUATION.

The answers given by the local Government to the questions put by the Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai and the Hon. Mr. Upasani at the meeting of the Legislative Council as regards measures of famine relief, exhibit the utterly leisurely and sluggish pace at which Government are moving in the matter. First, as regards the declaration of famine conditions in the affected areas, "Government have called for the detailed reports of the Commissioners on the situation and after consideration of these reports the declaration of famine will be made, when necessary." Now we had the last showers in the early part of September when the Monsoon practically closed in the North Gujarat with about three inches of rain in Dholka, six to eight inches in most of the affected areas and 10 to 13 inches in the most favoured tracts of Kaira and Ahmedabad districts. A comparison of these figures with those of a normal year and, what is more important, the almost total failure of food and fodder crops, are enough to demonstrate conclusively the existence of famine conditions by the middle of September. What have the Collectors and the Commissioners been doing since then that they have not been able to submit detailed reports about the famine conditions by the first week of November, though they are expressly required to do so by the Famine Relief Code? The unfortunate peasant and the anxious public cannot but feel that Government and their officers are wholly unresponsive to the clamant needs of the situation and do not want to commit themselves definitely to a policy of famine relief till they are forced to do so by the actual arrival of conditions which they should anticipate.

This brings us to the question of suspensions and remissions of land revenue which would be necessitated in a large measure by the declaration of famine. Reports of Famine Commissions have never failed to emphasise the urgent necessity of announcing a liberal policy of wholesale suspensions and remissions in the earliest stages of famine, to give heart to downpressed agriculturists. The scantiness of the September rain has set the seal of famine on the present year and yet Government keep the peasant in cruel suspense by not giving any clue as regards their intentions regarding suspensions and remissions, even though the first instalment is due in some talukas by the 1st December and in most of the talukas by the 1st January. On the other hand some revenue officers are to be found here and there, giving rosy pictures of the outturn of cotton plants which are very poor even when they appear best, and harping on the high prices of food and fodder crops pushed up by famine itself. We would urge Government forthwith to announce their revenue policy, and warn them against the illiberal and cruel policy of collecting revenue with one hand while dispensing relief with the other, a policy which stirs the forces of discontent and opposition, as witnessed in the Kaira campaign. Next in importance is the question of fodder. Government have stated that they have imported 25 lakhs lb. of grass in North Gujarat, which have been exhausted by this time. Taking into consideration the fact that this fodder was moved before the September showers, which temporarily eased the situation, this statement discloses the gravity of the fodder famine in Gujarat. And yet as regards the many questions which were put as regards fodder operations, Government were not in a position to give definite answers. The question with which the peasants of the affected districts are most concerned is: What quantities are Government immediately moving to places where it is most urgently required? To this there is no reply and we are definitely informed that there is a chronic scarcity of grass in many talukas where Government have not a blade of grass to sell. Steps should be taken immediately by Government to place available stocks of grass at the worst affected taluka centres in order to relieve the stress of the situation. We are gratified to learn that money has been sanctioned for payment as takavi which may be considered sufficient for the present. But, if the allotments are to serve a useful purpose, Government and revenue officers should take pains to see that they are liberally distributed among needy agriculturists at their villages without delay. Grass also should be given as takavi to those who cannot afford to buy it. But Government do not seem to have done anything in the matter.

Finally, there is the question of human relief. In 1911 Government started test works in August and declared the existence of famine in October. The September showers and the prevalence of influenza may account in a certain measure for delay in opening any works till now. But it is plain to those who are acquainted with the situation that test works are urgently needed in the worst affected areas. It is high time for Government to move in this matter. The same remarks apply to gratuitous relief to the weak and helpless, which is already overdue. But the great need of the situation is the opening of a number of cheap grain shops, as war conditions have combined with famine in pushing up prices to an extraordinary height. The reply given by Government to a question put by the Hon. Mr. Upasani as to this is profoundly disappointing and reprehensible. It is very well to talk of tightening the control over private dealings in grain, but what until that is done? We again urge on the Government the imperative necessity of setting about the task of dealing with the grave conditions prevailing, with promptitude and energy. The casual and callous replies given to the questions put by hon. members in Council indicate a total failure on the part of the Government and the officers directly concerned to realise the grave responsibility that rests upon them. The conditions require prompt and energetic action, instead of which we see the official machine moving with leisurely indifference to the grave needs of the situation.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Influenza, famine and industries figured largely in the interpellations of the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council. Not aware of the various sections of the District Local Board Act, District Municipal Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, many hon. members innocently inquired of the Government as to what financial assistance they had rendered and what measures they had taken to combat the disease. They may also have thought that even if these sections were there, Government would not treat a serious, sudden and unexpected outbreak of a peculiarly dangerous form of influenza as wholly a problem to be left to the normal machinery of municipalities and local boards to deal with. It may have occurred to our innocent legislators that Government would take a larger view of their obligations and treat influenza, at least, as a provincial if not an imperial problem, as suggested by us a few days ago. But they knew not the bureaucracy. It had its answers quite ready. According to section 61 (g) and (gg) of the Bombay City Municipal Act, it is one of the obligatory duties of the Municipality to make adequate provision of measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases. When the Hon. Mr. Desai asked for information regarding relief given to sufferers in the rural areas, his attention was invited to clauses (e) and (k) of section 30 of the Local Boards Act. As for municipal areas, there was section 54 (2) (a) of the District Municipal Act. And the bureaucracy believes it has discharged its duty by referring to these sections! Just as in Famine, Government take upon themselves the prime duty of protecting the lives of the people, similarly in the case of pestilence in the form of a virulent and new type of influenza, it was their bounden and sacred duty to hasten to the succour of the people, leaving the sections to take care of themselves. Their first and foremost duty was to save the people. When the Hon. Mr. Upasani drew the attention of Government to the fact that death-rate even in the District Headquarters was higher than that of Bombay, he was perfectly right. If this was the case of district towns, what of the villages? Was it not at least the function of Government to see that municipalities and district local boards afforded adequate medical relief to the people? Was it not their duty to aid these bodies liberally and specially to afford them medical help? It may be that no district local board has as yet approached Government for a grant-in-aid or for a loan with a view to giving relief. We must strongly condemn this supercilious view of the duties and responsibilities of Government. Without waiting for formalities, which in normal times may be all very well but which in days of acute distress are simply to be brushed aside, Government themselves should have moved in the matter, knowing as they do the condition of mofussil municipalities and local boards and the poor machinery they have to fight epidemics. It is impossible to acquit Lord Willingdon's administration of the very grave dereliction of a moral duty in this matter.

We are told that the Director of Industries and his Research Assistant are engaged in investigations the possibility of improving and expanding existing indigenous industries and of developing new industries. We are further assured that a report on their work will be issued in due course. No action was taken by Government to develop the trade of the Bombay Presidency and war came in the way. Regarding practical help rendered, wood has been supplied to the Gujerat Islam Match Factory, the Southern Maratha Tile Works and the Pioneer Clay Works. A manufacturer of handlooms of Sholapur asked for a loan of Rs. 5,000. Government were unable to grant the request, pending a decision of the general question of the grant of direct financial assistance to industries. When other provincial Governments are actually running factories, our Government need not be so scrupulous. By the time the general question Government have raised is decided, the industry itself may be dead. We are unable to understand why the local Government could not render assistance to the Salsette Chemical Company for importing the necessary plant. In these days, without such special support, it is not possible to get plant and machinery and Government had better reconsider their decision. Some minor concessions have also been given but, on the whole, we cannot congratulate Government on their record. Bombay will have to adopt a considerably more vigorous policy in order to maintain its foremost place in matters industrial and commercial.

Such a unique appointment as that of the Rev. Darby could not escape being noticed in the Legislative Council The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye elicited from Government that Mr. Darby has no special qualifications for the post of the Principal of the Secondary Training College. He was selected for the post as an emergency measure in the absence of any better qualified candidate. The appointment is temporary and can be terminated at three months' notice on either side. Without inviting any applications, how could Government know that Mr. Darby was the best available hand? Government tell us that no applications were invited but that careful inquiries were made for suitably qualified candidates before the appointment was made. We hope, however, that Government will take the earliest opportunity to replace Mr. Darby by a suitable and qualified person and we may suggest that Indians are not in any way disqualified from holding the post, either permanently or temporarily. It appears that Government will do something for the untrained and trained primary teachers. We are unable to understand what prevents Government from fixing the Official Receiver's pay. We are equally at a loss to know why Rs. 14,000, earned in excess of the maximum fixed by the Official Assignee, has been added to the provident fund of the Official Assignee's Office. If the clerks working in his office do not get any pension, Government should make their posts pensionable. We cannot admit that what is earned by the Official Assignee over and above his maximum should be spent on his office only. It should be credited to Government. We trust Government and the High Court will come to a speedy decision on the matter and appoint Official Receivers and Official Assignees on fixed salaries. We are glad to notice that Government have moved already and are making adequate arrangements for the additional manufacture of salt, as foreshadowed by Sir George Barnes. Kharagoda and Maurypur Salt Works are likely to be extended and operations have already been commenced at the new Bhandup Salt Works. Government would do well, however, to start their own salt works at some convenient centre in the Karwar District. If that is not possible, they should at least allow the manufacture of salt at various other places than Sanikatta, as formerly. People cannot be left at the mercy of a private body of salt owners for what is regarded as a prime necessity of life, like salt.

"THE VICIOUS CIRCLES OF INDIAN POVERTY."

There is a very readable and interesting article, under the above heading, in a recent issue of the "Near East". The writer begins by saying that poverty is the greatest of all the many and complex problems of the India of to-day. In the next sentence, however, discretion gets the better of frankness, thus: "we do not for a moment suggest that the country is growing poorer, we hold it to be absolutely certain that the last century has seen a marked recovery from the appalling poverty which characterised the period immediately antecedent to the introduction of British Rule." But, after all, the truth has to be told, so he admits that "the people are still *pitiably* and *dangerously poor*, and considerations of statesmanship not less than of humanity require that the problem should be tackled more vigorously than has yet been done". For this hesitating yet outspoken admission the "Near East," which is not in the habit of admitting truths about India, deserves to be congratulated. It most truly says that "report follows on report, commission succeeds to commission, and the visible result of all this activity is as yet so small that the spectator may almost be pardoned if he condemns it summarily as so much labour thrown away." The truth of this remark is well borne out by the dissenting minute written by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to the Industrial Commission Report. He shows how the Government has failed to carry out the recommendations urged by committees and commissions in previous years. We have yet to see how far the very few constructive recommendations of the Holland Commission will be carried out in the future. The writer of the article then refers to the various "vicious circles," which have kept India in such a poor condition. Referring to the Hydro-electric power installations, he says, "the installation awaits the demand, the demand cannot arise until the generators are installed; so the water runs to waste, and again the country is left unnecessarily poor". This is one vicious circle. In regard to technical education again: "There are no schools, because there are no pupils; there are no pupils because there are no schools, and industry continues to be crippled for want of an adequate supply of skilled workers". Another vicious circle! Another example, again, is to be found in the question of cotton-improvement in India. The writer proceeds: "The truth is that every vicious circle can be broken, if adequate energy and adequate capital are applied, and if the point of attack is chosen with sufficient skill. India has no lack of skilled advisers, and of late years the difficulty of finding capital has become of less and less importance; *it is new energy and driving power which the country most urgently needs.*" He suggests that the State should supply the energy and the drawing power.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and Peace.

The text of President Wilson's reply to the German Note regarding the terms of an armistice constitutes a fresh indication of the striking unity of aim and action between the Allies. The correspondence between President Wilson and the German Government was referred to the Allied Governments. The latter, after careful consideration of it, have declared their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down by President Wilson. Two important qualifications, however, are made in regard to these terms. First, the Allies reserve to themselves complete freedom on the question of the "freedom of the seas," which, as they point out, is open to several interpretations, or rather, misinterpretations. The question involves considerations on the proper settlement of which depends the security not merely of the British Empire but also of the world. The second qualification insists that all invaded territories should not merely be evacuated freed and restored, but that due compensation should be made by Germany for all damage to the civilian population and their property. For the rest, the German Government is referred to Marshal Foch, who has been authorised by the Government of the United States to receive properly accredited representatives of that Government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice—which means that the German Government, autocratically constituted as it is, will be required to make a complete surrender.

Clearing from Russia.

After disporting themselves for more than eighteen months in Russia, the Germans have decided to sing "nunc dimittis" and return home to Germany. The so-called Bolshevik Government was nursed and corrupted by the Germans. It is difficult to denote the exact degree of complicity which stands to Germany's credit in the horrible scenes of bloodshed and anarchy which followed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. There is no doubt, however, that the chief criminals were the Germans, while the Bolsheviks were scoundrels and fanatics, who were easily duped. Germany has requested the withdrawal of the representatives of the Bolshevik Government from Berlin, while the German envoys at Moscow are being recalled. The courtesies based on the Brest-Litvosk treaty are to cease, for the treaty itself stands annulled by the defeat of Germany. The history of German operations in Revolutionary Russia is one of unspeakable crimes, but they are after all to have an end. From the signing of the German armistice we may date the rehabilitation of Russia.

The People's Protest.

The public of Madras have done well in protesting against the mock-show preferred by the Government of Lord Pentland. For there must be an end to this sort of "hurried violence in the name of law and order," as Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar aptly described it. We shall not be surprised if the Madras Government proceed to pay the Bengal Government their sincerest measure of flattery and publish a communiqué placing the blame on all except the Police and ladling out a surfeit of admiring compliments to the very people against whom the public feel aggrieved. It was rightly pointed out by the speakers that such an incident in England of what was apparently a case of wanton violence, would have evoked such a storm of indignation that the Government would, at the very least, have readily consented to the appointment of a proper court of inquiry. In India things are different, not because the wrong is less, but because the police *have* invariably to be screened and the people have no power. The Madura shooting case should get people thinking about the imperative necessity of bringing the police to a position of accountability to the representatives of the community.

The Madura Shooting Scandal.

"Don't hesitate to shoot" seems to be the order with the guardians of peace and order who are being armed in some parts of the country. On occasions where the Police are manifestly in the wrong, they can more or less rely on the protection of the superior officers who manage to grant every consideration to public grievances except the right one, namely, a fair inquiry. The Madura shooting incident required searching investigation by an impartial body. What did the Government of Madras do in spite of the protests of the public? They asked the local Collector to hold an inquiry and report on the conduct of his brother-official, together with his subordinates. The allegations against the District Superintendent of Police were, some of them, personal and of a serious character. Lord Pentland's Government declared that because they had full confidence in the Collector, he should be allowed to make inquiries, what time the complaint filed against the Police remained unheeded. The right course would have been to leave the Collector to take up the charge of manslaughter in his capacity as magistrate, and to appoint an outside body in whom people had confidence for ascertaining the circumstances of the incident in its public aspect.

Compulsory Bible Instruction.

In reply to an interpellation by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer as to the names and number of grant-in-aid schools and colleges where compulsory religious instruction is imparted to non-Christian students in this Presidency, the Government mentioned no less than 206 institutions where such a course is followed. The striking figure itself indicates the extent to which the instruction of the doctrine of an alien faith is forced on the minds of non-Christian students, due, of course, to the helplessness of themselves or their parents and guardians. The public must take care lest the attitude of religious neutrality on the part of the Government suffers the number of such institutions to grow, and the honourable members will, we hope, make searching inquiry in this connection and get this long-standing grievance redressed. Religious instruction must not, in our opinion, be compulsory, whether in private or Government institutions. Nothing is more absurd than that the public funds should be utilised in a manner the public disapprove of most, particularly in cases of grant-in-aid institutions. We need not remind the authorities here of the operation of the conscience clause in England and in other places.

Wilson College.

The one glaring example that has been repeatedly brought to our notice and has been discussed in our columns by several correspondents, is that of Wilson College—the solitary college in this Presidency where teaching in the Bible is compulsorily imparted. Apart from the principle of the thing, there is a manifest hardship imposed on the students, inasmuch as a substantial portion of their valuable time is taken away by adding a subject more to the course of studies prescribed by the University. The University Senate and Syndicate should take notice of the matter, and make inquiry as to why the students, already groaning under the heavy pressure of the existing curriculum, are loaded with an additional subject! We trust the Scotch Mission, too, will take a reasonable view of the matter; for a sister institution, the St. Xavier's College, has for very long been following the course we advocate, viz., of optional religious instruction. The Rev. Dr. Makichan who, as the report goes, is soon to arrive in Bombay, would do well to make a satisfactory beginning in this direction. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, by the way, may profitably stir themselves in this behalf.

GERMAN DELEGATES REACH ALLIED LINE.

FOR ARMISTICE AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S AGREEMENT WITH ALLIES.

A Berlin official message states that the German delegation to conclude armistice and take up peace negotiations has left Berlin for the western front.

A later message reports that the Delegation has reached the Allied lines.

Reliable news shows that the Hungarians have refused to permit the six German divisions under General Mackensen on the Danube to retire through Hungary. It is assumed that they will fall into our hands together with the German troops and artillery in Caucasia.

The Italian fleet has occupied Dulcigno and Antivari.

The retreat of the enemy, being pressed hard continues. The Germans are hotly pursued between the Sambre and the Meuse, and are abandoning everywhere during the headlong retreat prisoners, guns and materials.

A very serious mutiny broke out at Kiel on Wednesday. Officers and sailors on the battleships Kaiser and Schleswig had a conflict, 20 officers, including two captains being killed. The crews secured complete mastery and threatened to blow up the vessels, if they were attacked.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6, 5-25 p.m.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—A Berlin official message states that the German delegation to conclude armistice and take up peace negotiations has left Berlin for the Western front.

LONDON, 11-45 p.m., Nov. 6.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

It is stated in the lobby of the Commons this evening that the German armistice delegation has reached the Allied lines.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

SOME ALLIED RESERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6, 12-20 p.m.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Nov. 7.

WASHINGTON.—The following is the text of the United States' reply to Germany: Mr. Lansing has addressed the Swiss Minister in charge of German interests in the United States:

"Sir, I have the honour to request you to transmit the following communication to the German Government. In my note of the 23rd October, 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as belligerent, with the suggestion that if those Governments were disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States should be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interest of peoples involved and ensure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce details of peace, to which the German Government agreed provided they deemed such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS' MEMORANDUM.

The President is now in receipt of the memorandum of observations by the Allied Governments on this correspondence which is as follows:—

"The Allied Governments have carefully considered the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government.

Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to the Congress of 8th January 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses.

They must point out, however, that Clause Two, relating to what is usually described as freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the Peace Conference.

Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of 8th January 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, and the Allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, sea and air."

PRESIDENT WILSON AGREES.

I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set upon the fourth last paragraph of memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German Government that Marshal Foch has been authorised by the Government of the United States and Allied Governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

(Sd.) ROBERT LANSING.

"WANTED UNCONDITIONAL END OF WAR."

DEMAND OF GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—A Berlin message says:—The leaders of the Social-democrats have demanded that the Government shall secure an unconditional end of the war, otherwise they will leave the Government.

GERMANY'S DESPERATE SITUATION.

SOME PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

A correspondent of the Havas Agency at the front, says that the enemy troops have been asked as a final effort to hold on for a fortnight, in order to obtain an armistice and advantageous peace.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that the King has not lost a battle, but a people has lost a war, a strong people ready for sacrifices, a nation that has so defended itself that the world wonders.

The "Hamburg Frendenblatt" says: "We have lost the war and the question is, are we to lose our life or not? To be conquered by the over-might of the world is no shame.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" announces an early return of Prince Lichnowsky to an important position.

VICTORY IS DAWNING.

ENTHUSIASM IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 7.

PARIS.—Impressive scenes were witnessed in the Chamber when M. Clemenceau stated the terms of the Austrian Armistice. Loud and prolonged cheers greeted his announcement that the conditions were identical in spirit with those dictated to Turkey and Bulgaria.

The aged Premier, in a voice broken with emotion paid a great tribute to England's gigantic help in the victory which was dawning. "Look" he said," at the prodigies of valour the British have accomplished on the fields of battle in France and Flanders." (Loud Cheers).

Amid renewed cheers the Premier paid a similar tribute to the Americans.

PRINCE BUELOW'S STATEMENT.

"ABDICATION OF KAISER WILL CAUSE A TEMPEST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—Prince von Buelow, writing in the "North German Gazette", says Germany is at present sufficiently democratised and the abdication of the Kaiser would cause a tempest, in which much else would be swept away.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

DEATH ROLL IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

It is officially announced that deaths from influenza in the great towns in England and Wales were 7,417, as compared with 4,482 for the preceding week. The respective totals for London for these two weeks were 4,168 and 2,227.

SERIOUS MUTINY AT KIEL.

DEADLY CONFLICT ON BATTLE SHIPS.

CREWS SECURE COMPLETE MASTERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-35 p.m., Nov. 6.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—A "Cologne" telegram states that a very serious mutiny broke out at Kiel to-day. The battleships Kaiser and Schleswig hoisted red flag after the conflict between officers and sailors, in which twenty officers including two captains were killed. The Kiel garrison refused to go to the harbour. The crews of the battleships secured complete mastery and threatened to blow up the vessels if they were attacked.

MILITARY COMPELLED TO FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—The German papers report serious disturbances at Kiel, on November 3rd, owing to the naval men and the civilians attempting to release imprisoned mutinous sailors. The crowd committed excesses. The attempt was only abandoned after the military had fired, killing eight and wounding twenty-nine.

AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

APPROVED BY LONDON PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 7.

The papers unanimously approve of the Austrian Armistice terms as extinguishing any German illusion that Austria-Hungary will be a neutral barrier against the Allies and as opening the door to the ideals of national liberty in Eastern Europe, while the disposition of the fleet is considered an object lesson to Germany of the treatment she may expect. It is hoped that the German people will draw conclusions and not needlessly prolong bloodshed in view of the inevitable end.

GERMAN TROOPS UNDER MACKENSEN.

NOT ALLOWED TO RETIRE THROUGH HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

Reliable news shows that the Hungarians have refused to permit the six German divisions under General Mackensen on the Danube to retire through Hungary. It is assumed that they will fall into our hands together with the German troops and artillery in Caucasia.

ITALIANS OCCUPY DULCIGNO AND ANTIVARI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

ROME.—The Italian fleet has occupied Dulcigno and Antivari.

ITALIAN OFFICERS ARRIVE AT BOZEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—Italian officers have arrived at Bozen.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

SECRET ARCHIEVES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

ZURICH.—A message from Vienna states that the "Arbeiter Zeitung" makes the significant announcement that the greater part of the secret archives of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office have been destroyed.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS BOTH CLAIM MAJORITES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

NEW YORK.—The election returns up to midnight, November 5th, show that the Republicans have gained eight seats in the House of Representatives and three seats in the Senate. Both the Democratic and Republican leaders at present claim majorities in both Houses. The New York Governorship is equally doubtful.

GERMANO-RUSSIAN TENSION.

BOLSHEVIK INCITEMENT OF GERMAN WORKERS.

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES WITHDRAWN FROM MOSCOW,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—In consequence of the discovery in the Bolshevik diplomatic mail of pamphlets printed in German inciting German workers and soldiers to revolt, it is officially announced that Germany has demanded guarantees from Moscow, that such propaganda shall cease and that the murder of Count Mirbach shall be adequately expiated.

Meanwhile, Germany has requested the withdrawal of the representatives of the Bolshevik Government from Berlin. Germany has withdrawn the German representatives from Moscow.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

8,946,000 TONS UPTO END OF SEPTEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara stated that 8,946,000 tons of British merchant shipping had been lost during the war up to September 30th, by enemy action and marine risks, of which total 5,443,000 tons had been replaced by new construction, purchase of ships abroad and utilisation of captured enemy ships.

MERCHANTSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

UNITED KINGDOM OUTPUT 1,311,000 TONS SINCE JANUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 7.

The Admiralty announces that the United Kingdom, Allied and neutral merchantship construction, for the third quarter of 1918 totalled 1,384,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom output was 411,395 tons. The former figure exceeds the losses from all causes by nearly half a million tons. The United Kingdom output in October was 136,000 tons making, 1,311,000 since January 1st, compared with 892,000 tons for the corresponding period of the last year.

ALLIED NOTE TO CHINA.

NON-FULFILLMENT OF HER DUTIES AS ALLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

PEKING.—The Allied legations have presented a note to China, recapitulating many points in which China has not fulfilled her duties as an ally in connection with enemy agents, also expressing disappointment that China has wasted the revenue on internal strife instead of developing her industrial resources.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN BRITISH CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Lord Robert Cecil stated that orders vesting the property of Germans in the British concessions in Shameen in the custodian of enemy property in China would have equal effect if issued after the signing of the armistice with Germany.

FRESH HONOUR FOR GENERAL ALLENBY.

KING CONFERS G. C. B.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

The King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on General Allenby.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

CREATED G.C.I.E.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

Capt. George Lloyd was to-day received in audience by the King and kissed hands upon his appointment to be Governor of Bombay. His Majesty then invested him with the insignia of Knight Grand Commandership of the Indian Empire. Sir George and Lady Lloyd subsequently had luncheon with Their Majesties.

GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

HOT PURSUIT BEWTEEN SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

CONFUSION IN ENEMY RANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-10 a.m., Nov. 7.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Our indefatigable troops continued to pursue the enemy all day between the Sambre and the Meuse, shattering local resistances. They advanced ten kilometres at certain points and liberated numerous civilian population. The enemy harassed by our advance guards abandoned everywhere during the headlong retreat prisoners, guns and material, which have not yet been counted.

East of the Sambre, we have reached the eastern outskirts of Nouvion and Regnaval forests and have captured farther south Vervins, north of which we are advancing beyond the Serre.

The Italians crossed Hurtaux by assault and stormed Rozoy-sur-Serre.

North of the Aisne we are twelve kilometres north of Chateau-Porcien. We have captured Rethel and advanced six kilometres north thereof. The cavalry here charged and captured the battery of field-guns and the battery of four-inches with the gunners and teams.

RETREAT CONTINUES.

BUT NO QUESTION OF ROUT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The retreat continues, but there is no question of a rout. We are simply pressing the Germans hard and they are covering their withdrawal with a screen of mobile machinegun defences. We know that confusion and demoralisation exist in the enemy's ranks, but so strongly engrained are the training and discipline that the leaders manage to keep their men in hand.

The heavy rains, while impeding our progress, are perfoming a service in preventing the enemy from getting away his guns and other material.

CAPTURE OF BEAUMONT.

AMERICANS CROSS THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 7.
LONDON, Nov. 6, 7-50 a.m.

An American communiqué says:—Our First Army crossed the Meuse south of Dun under heavy cannonades, which frequently wrecked the bridges and fought their way up the slopes on the east bank, breaking the enemy's strong resistance and capturing two hills Chamillon wood and Dun, and in the afternoon pushed a mile beyond.

Another corps reached the river at Cesse and Luzo, seized the forest of Julney, captured Beaumont and advanced two miles beyond. We are now five miles from the Sedan-Metz railway.

The Third Corps on the left advanced through the rugged forests beyond Stonne.

Fifty-one more guns were captured west of the Meuse. Seventeen enemy aeroplanes were shot down in air-fights. Seven American machines are missing.

AMERICAN ADVANCE BETWEEN BAR AND MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6, 6-20 p.m.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

An American official communiqué says:—We continue to advance between the Bar and the Meuse, our line extending from Dufondelimon wood through Fabamaisoncelle and Chemery on the line of the Meuse, which we hold from Hospice wood inclusive to Sasey, on the heights eastward of Milly, thence to Dun-sur-Meuse.

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL BETWEEN SCHELDT AND OISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

A wireless German communiqué says:—We have withdrawn between the Scheldt and the Oise.

FRENCH OCCUPY BARZY.

CAPTURE OF THUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6, 5-25 p.m.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

A French communiqué says:—Contact was maintained during the night with the rear-guards of the enemy, who continued to retreat on the whole front. Early this morning, we resumed our progress east of the Sambre canal and occupied Barzy.

North of the Marle, we passed beyond Marfontaine and Voharies.

The Italian troops fighting with us captured Thuel and reached the rivulet of Hurtaut, south-east of Mont Cornet.

West of Rethel, we occupied Barby on the north bank of the Aisne. The French detachments crossed the Aisne at several points between Rethel and Attigny.

Farther to the right, we reached the outskirts of Lametz and pushed forward as far as the approaches to La Cassine, north-east of Chesne.

ENEMY RETREATING UPON MEUSE.

METZ-CHARLEVILLE RAILWAY TO BE CUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening said:—The Germans are unmistakeably retreating upon the Meuse. This is confirmed by a captured order, dated November 2, ordering retreat to the Meuse.

The principal stations on the Metz-Charleville railway are already under American fire and it will not be long before the railway is effectively cut.

ADVANCE WEST OF BAVAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6, 12-35 p.m.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 7.

A British communiqué says:—Northward of the Sambre river our advanced troops pressed forward beyond Mormal forest, and reached the main Avesne-Bavai road, south-eastward of Bavai. We also advanced westward of Bavai and on other parts of the battlefront.

AMERICAN ADVANCE E. OF MEUSE.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE BID FOR STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-55 a.m., Nov. 7.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

An American communiqué says:—We advanced over four kilometres east of the Meuse in spite of most difficult ground and bitter resistance of the enemy who is desperately striving to maintain his last foothold on the heights of the Meuse. The enemy failed to check our rapid progress west of the Meuse, where we reached the and Rancourt. Twenty-two enemy divisions outskirts of Mouzon and captured Bulson have appeared on our front between the Meuse and the Argonne since 1st November.

ENEMY AERODROMES ATTACKED.

INDEPENDENT FORCE ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-35 a.m., Nov. 7.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

The Press Bureau states that an Independent Force in spite of the weather on 5th November attacked an aerodrome at Morhance, hitting the railway and aerodrome.

On the night of 5th November we attacked the aerodromes at Morhance, Frescaty, Dieuse and Lellingen and set fire to the hangar at Morhance.

On the 6th November we heavily and successfully attacked the Dahl aerodrome and destroyed three aeroplanes in severe fighting. Three British are missing.

ARAB FLAG AT DAMASCUS.

MILITARY GOVERNOR RESPONSIBLE TO ALLENBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that General Allenby was authorised on 1st October to allow the Arab flag to be hoisted at Damascus, and this had presumably been done. The Military Governor of Damascus Ali-Pasha-Ridi-el-Rikabi was responsible to General Allenby.

CHOTHIA-CRISPIN CASE.

PARTIES COME TO A SETTLEMENT

REGRET AND DONATION TO CHARITY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. A. B. Chothia charged Major Crispin of the Army Service Corps, with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Chothia's mother with a stone.

Mr. Kurshed F. Nariman with Mr. H. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Payne, solicitor. defended the accused.

The hearing of this case which was fixed for Thursday, 14th November having come up by mutual consent, his Worship at the outset made a note on record as under:—

"By consent and at the request of parties, the case is resumed to-day. Mr Nariman stating that he does not propose to call any further evidence in view of the arrangement which has been arrived at between him and Mr. Payne."

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement stated:—With reference to the evidence given against me in this case, I beg to say that what actually occurred is as follows: I was temporarily residing with Lieut. Page, R. I. M., who is the tenant of the ground floor of No. 63 Laburnum Road from the 15th October last. On the 20th October I went into Hospital from which I was discharged on the 27th idem. On the evening of the day I arrived at this house, when water thrown from the 1st floor narrowly escaped falling on me, and from time to time we have suffered annoyance, owing to water, refuse and other articles being thrown from the 1st floor. On the evening of the 29th October at about 8.25 I was in my room dressing for dinner when I heard something fall on my motor car which was standing under my window and under the balcony of the 1st floor in which the complainant and his family reside. On going out I saw it was a piece of mortar which I believed had been thrown from the balcony of the 1st floor. Accordingly and not seeing anyone in the 1st floor balcony I picked up the mortar and threw it back to the place from which it appeared to have come. I had no intention of hitting anyone nor did I know I was likely to hit anyone. I was quite ignorant I had done so, till informed by the Complainant. I heard some noise of people speaking angrily after I threw the mortar but did not hear the lady scream, nor did I see her.

Shortly after while seated at dinner with Lt. and Mrs. Page I heard the dog's barking. So Lt. Page, and I got up from the table and went to his drawing room to ascertain the cause. There we found the complainant in a very excited state who angrily asked, "Who threw a stone?" I said "I did" and (not knowing then anyone had been struck with it) remarked to the effect it was because things thrown from the 1st floor had been a nuisance. The Complainant then stated the stone had been thrown at his mother, and remarked that we were a nuisance to him with our ducks and dogs. Upon which a discussion arose between Lt. Page and the Complainant which resulted in Lt. Page telling Complainant he was having dinner and told the Complainant to go away and let him finish. Considering this discussion no business of mine, I stood aside and said nothing. Further having regard to the excited and angry state of the Complainant I thought it inadisable to apologise just then. Neither I nor Lt. Page touched the Complainant. Directly he had gone I expressed my intention of going up to apologise for having accidentally hurt the the lady immediately after dinner and accordingly at 9-30 p.m. I rose from the table leaving Lt. and Mrs. Page still seated and went up to the Complainant's entrance. I found Compalainant's door shut and it was only opened by a servant some little time after I had knocked. I asked for Mr. Chothia who came to the door. I then expressed my desire to apologise for having accidently hurt the lady when the Complainant speaking very excitedly and rudely refused to listen to me and stated he was going to the Police. I said "Very well," and left.

It is absolutely untrue I was half tipsy or indeed any the worse for drink. In fact I had not taken any alcholic liqour for three days. It is also untrue that I saw the Doctor or the Police enter the house, or that their coming induced me to go up and apologise. Even if were true that I was sitting where the Complainant alleges it would have been impossible for me to see anybody going to the Complainant's flat. Moreover the Complainant from his flat where he states he was, could not see where I was sitting. I also deny that when the Complainant came down, I spoke loudly to him or used the words he alleges.

In conclusion I desire to express the profound regret I have always felt, from the moment I heard the piece of mortar I threw had struck Mrs. Chothia, for the pain and distress I unintentionally caused.

The Magistrate then charged the accused under section 337 of the I.P.C., (causing hurt by doing a rash and negligent act).

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Payne did not want to further examine any of the prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Basil Warden Page was then examined, for the defence. He said he was a Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine and was residing at No. 63 Laburnum Road. On the 29th October he heard the commotion about the stone thrown. He heard the dogs' barking. He came out and saw Mr. Chothia. and a discussion took place between him and Mr. Chothia about ducks and the nuisance. He asked Mr. Chothia to go away. He did not touch him. They then sat down to dinner. Major Crispin said to him that after dinner he would go to Mr. Chothia to apologise. Major Crispin went upstairs at about 9-30 p.m. At that time or any time after accused did not show any sign of insobriety. Accused had no alcoholic liquor that night. He drank only lemonade. He had never seen accused tipsy. He knew that accused was out of Hospital.

Mr. Nariman did not cross-exaine according to the arrangement arrived at with the defence the previous evening.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At this stage, the case was compounded on the accused's expressing regret for the incident to Mrs. Chothia and paying Rs. 50 in charity to the Millard School for the Blind.

Accussed was then acquitted under section 345 of the C.P.C.

Mr. Payne now requested the Court to express an opinion regarding the allegation of tipsiness against the accused. His Worship therefore made the following note on the record:—

"Having heard the evidence on both sides, I am satisfied that the Complainant's statement that the accused was in a 'half tipsy' state. was unfounded, and that the accused was in a sober condition that evening."

Mr. Nariman addressing the Court said that the prosecution were thankful to his Worship for the happy ending of the case, and Mr. Payne said that he also joined Mr. Nariman in that expression.

DEFEAT OF TURKEY.

WAR CABINET'S APPRECIATION OF INDIA'S PART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The following telegram dated 5th November has been received by H. E. the Viceroy from the Secretary of State:—

"In transmitting to you the accompanying telegram from the War Cabinet, I desire to associate myself and my Council with their congratulations. No one knows better than I do how grave has been the responsibility laid upon your Government."

The War Cabinet has sent the following:—

"At the close of the victorious operations of his Majecty's forces against the armies of the Ottoman Empire, the War Cabinet desire to offer their cordial congratulations to your Government and to the Princes and peoples of India who have loyally answered your call in every theatre. The Indian troops recruited, trained and partly equipped by you have not only maintained, but even enhanced the fame of the Indian army. while the valour and discipline of the martial races of India have been supported by cheerful endurance and devotion of Indian labour behind the lines. The economic resources of India have been successfully organised by the Munitions of War Board and Indian capital has been freely forthcoming for the vast mechanism that was necessary to achieve these results. Your Government was responsible and notably his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir Charles Monro, whose military skill, unsparing energy and sagacious counsel have greatly contributed to the success of Indian arms. Your efforts have been crowned with victory. A great danger has been averted from your borders and in what was once the enemy's country, peoples who have suffered centuries of misrule have been set free. We congratulate India that under your guidance she has thus played a part worthy of her traditions."

"IMITATION POSTAGE STAMP."

SYDENHAM'S QUESTION IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Nov. 7.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham asked:—Has Mrs. Besant issued imitation postage stamp bearing her effigy and legend "Interned for God and Country" and are letters and papers on which this stamp has been placed for propaganda purposes allowed to be transmitted through the post in India?

Lord Islington replied that he had ascertained that some of these stamps on newspapers had reached Singapore. There was no evidence that the stamps had created a harmful effect. It was for the Government of India to deal with the matter and he had telegraphically enquired from India on the subject.

MENTIONED FOR VALUABLE WAR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 7.

The retired Indian Army officer Major N. B. Dunscombe is mentioned for valuable services during war.

STAR CHAMBER ACT.

"UTSAH" PRESS SECURITY FORFEITED.

(From a Correspondent.)

ORAI, Nov. 7.

To-day, the United Provinces Government forfeited the security of the Utsah Press, Orai, amounting to Rs. 500, for a poem published in the "Utsah" paper, headed 'Apna Zamana' in its issue of the 13th September, 1918.

THREE YOUTHS DROWNED IN ADYAR RIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

An inquest was held this morning touching the death of three Brahman youths. It would appear that three young men proceeded in a cart on a pleasure trip on Sunday from Mylapore to Guindy and instead of going along the road they took the short cut across the Adyar river and before they were half way through it the floods overturned the cart with the result they were carried away by the current.. Their bodies were recovered yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to drowning.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon presided at the Legislative Council Meeting on Thursday. Her Excellency was also present.

BOMBAY LAGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

any further pleading on his part to commend it to the acceptance of the Council.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said the result of the resolution would be that if such a number of Mahomedan students did not apply for admission on the opening day of the school a certain number of places would be reserved for them, and the vacancies would not be filled during the whole year. He hoped that was not the object of the mover of the resolution Everywhere there was clamour for more room in the schools, and Government should make arrangements that any student who applies for admission to secondary schools should find room. He therefore moved an amendment to that effect.

H. E. Lord Willingdon said that instead of that amendment if the whole sentence after "population of the district" were omitted it would serve the same purpose. This was agreed to.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION FOR ALL.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai submitted that no case had been made out that the Mahomedan students who did not get admission into Government schools went without any education. They had no data or figures to come to any definite decision in the matter, and unless they had those they could not say whether there was any necessity for the resolution. As long as Government did not provide for suffioient accommodation in their schools for all the boys in the district it was very difficult to work out a proportion for the purpose of reserving seats, and, secondly, he would ask the Hon. Mr. Covernton whether there was any ground for injustice so that any particular recommendations were necessary on the subject. The mover had not been able to give any reasons. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. Upasani opposed the resolution.

Mr. J. G. Covernton said he was glad the last part of the resolution had been dropped because it was an impossible one to carry out. The mover of the resolution however pressed his resolution asking for what he (the speaker) could only describe as preferential treatment for Mahomedan students. If they gave this preferential treatment to Mahomedan students and deal with the question in a sectarian way, then there were other backward classes who could also claim the same preferential treatment, and once they began with that dangerous descent they would not know where that would end. He must demur to any idea of encouraging the sectarian principle in regard to admission to schools. He did not think a serious grivance had been made out.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna was against showing preferential treatment to students of any particular community for admission to schools.

GOVRNMENT ATTITUDE.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the resolution was quite unnecessary in view of the policy laid down by Government in 1888 which met the whole problem. Besides the problem would to better solved when the number of secondary schools was increased. He was glad to inform the Council that Government were considering all the ways of making an increased provision for secondary education, and the Director of Public Instruction had been asked to send in a scheme of increasing the number of secondary schools both for boys and girls. That was the real remedy for the situation. The department was preparing a scheme and Government would try to meet the growing demand for the spread of English education in all schools, secondary, and higher. He thought the mover of the resolution would under the circumstances do well to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned.

MEERUT RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Nov. 7.

The Meerut Autumn Race Meeting opened to-day in the presence of a large and influential gathering, which included H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces. The course was very dusty owing to want of rain, but excepting this the going was good and Colonel Mellor, the Secretary's arrangements were expediously carried out in every department. It may be stated here that the entries for the current meeting are very good the Rs. 6,000 put up by the Meerut Stewards for two chases brought in an entry of fifteen for the Jodhpur Cup and of twelve for the Kadir Chase, a most satisfactory response. The Stewards' Plate, a new race for three or four years old C. B. Horses, filled well; as did the Meerut Gold Cup for C. B. Ponies. Meerut has set a good example in encouraging the C. B. racing.

Details:

THE NAUGCHANDI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicaps for ponies 7-2 and under. Rs. 750 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, and Rs. 150 to third.

Molvi Mohd Jan Khan's AMALGAM, 9-0, Ruiz 1
Mr. Earnest Fraser's LADY LYRIC, 8-8, Buckley 2
Mr. E. J. Rennell's FIRST CHANCE, 7-6, Melsom 3

Also ran:—Avanti 9-5, Gipsy King 7-12, Strathroy 6-7.

Betting:—Twos Amalgam, threes each First Chance and Avanti, sixes each Lady Lyric, Gipsy King and twelves Strathroy.

Won by one length head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—One minute four seconds.

STEWARD'S PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. For C. B. Horses three and four years old. Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to second and 250 to third.

Mr. R. D. Sethna's ESME, 8-4, Harrison... 1
Mr. A. W. Essa's APPLE PIE, 7-9, Buckley 2
Messrs. Fitch and J. D. Scott's HARDUP, 8-7, Reiz 3

Also ran:—I M 8-4, Lord Prince 8-4, Morni 8-4 and Peggie 7-6.

Betting:—Two to one on Esme, Fives against Lord Prince, tens I M and twelves the rest.

Won by six lengths head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—One minute four seconds.

JODHPUR CUP.—Distance about two miles over the Steeple Chase Course.

A steeple chase for horses, the property of Officers of the Army, Navy, I. D. F. and Police on full pay to be ridden by Officers qualified to enter.

A cup value Rs. 750 presented by the Late Maharaja Sumer Singh of Jodhpur and Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 750 to second and Rs. 500 to third. In addition Rs. 100 to all other horses completing the course.

Lt.-Col. O. S. W. Brinton's MAY FLOWER, 11-3, Major Pilcher 1
Mr. H. V. S. Dillon's THE BARON, 11-3, Major Kerans 2
Mrs. Tanley M. Thompson's TURBULENT, 12-3, Capt. Wilson 3

Also ran:—Roden 11-3, "Q", 9-11.

Betting:—Seven to four against Turbulent, threes May Flower., Sixes each Roden and The Baron, sevens "Q".

Won easily 2 lengths between 2nd and third.

Time:—4 minutes and 22 4/5 seconds.

MEERUT GOLD CUP. Distance—6 furlongs.

Handicap for C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under, that have not won a race. Value Rs. 1,000 or over, since 31st March 1918. Rs. 1,350 to winner, Rs. 400 to second and Rs. 250 to third.

Messrs. C. Fitch and J. D. Scott's LORD GREY, 8-0, Mosumdin 1
Mrs. R. A. Bright's WOOD NYMPT, 7-2, F. Northmore 2
Messrs. C. Fitch and J. D. Scott's LADY MARWOOD, 9-7, Ruiz 3

Also ran:—K. W. 9-0, Cherson Bill 8-12, Ambri 8-7, carried 8-11, Strawberry 7-13, Sui Kong 7-7 and Honoria 7-0 carried 7-4.

Betting:—Twos against Lord Grey, five to two Lady Malwood, threes Wood Nymph, sixes Sui Kong, tens Strawberry and twenties each the rest.

Won by six lengths same between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 18 secs.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A PRIVATE RESERVOIR.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. F. C. Rimington, the Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Suply and Tramways Co., Ltd., in which he said:—"If convenient to its members I should be glad if a meeting of the Tramways Committee of the Corporation could be called at an early date to afford me the opportunity of discussing with it the question of prohibiting passengers on tram cars standing on the rear platforms. The Company has, under its bye-laws, authority to issue a prohibition to that effect but as it may give rise to some public dissatisfaction I should be glad of the opportunity of obtaining the views of the Tramways Committee before taking action in the matter and of laying the facts before its members."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Tramways Committee for consideration and report. "Mr. Cowasji Jehangir having obtained priority moved the following resolution which stood in his name:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to a large water reservoir being constructed in a private compound on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, and he be requested to report (a) the circumstances under which permission was granted for its construction. (b) the precise terms of the permission and (c) whether in his opinion the reservoir will not constitute a nuisance to the locality, and, if so, whether in his opinion it is not necessary to stop further work of construction." Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that the reservoir which was constructed in aprivate compound on the Ridge Road was 33 feet long, 20 feet broad and 22 feet deep. It was supposed to contain water which was to be gathered from an open terrace which was to be the catchment area. Mr. Cowasji minutely described the reservoir and the trap-door attached to it and proceeded to remark that the Corporation were perfectly aware of the policy of the Executive who insisted upon filling in wells and tanks in the city as a part of the campaign against malaria. He himself had inspected a number of wells which the Executive had ordered to be filled in. In almost all cases the Executive had strenuously opposed to the trap-doors being put on the wells. In certain cases the Corporation had allowed trap-doors to wells the water of which was used for religious purposes. While the Executive were doing all in their powers to fill in tanks and wells in the city, here was an instance of the construction of a large reservoir in the compound of Mr. Morarji Vasanji Mauji. He wishedt o know who granted the permission for the construction of the reservoir, and under what circumstances and what were the precise terms of the permission. He wished to know whether it did not constitute a nuisance under Section 381 of the Municipal Act? Was not this reservoir likely to breed mosquitoes? He did not know of a single instance of such a large reservoir being constructed in a private compound. He hoped that the Commissioner would take strong steps to put an end to what threatened to be a source of great danger.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the resolution He said that the reservoir was likely to prove a great nuisance.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent said that the matter required their urgent and earnest attention. In the first place they had to consider the danger arising from the present reservoir and in the second place they had to consider the bad precedent it would establish. The reservoir was only another form of a well and would breed mosquitoes. He had seen the reservoir from outside. It was about four feet higher than the window of the drawing room of the neighbouring bungalow. It would hold about 70,000 gallons of water. Possibly there might occur leaks and if that happened he did not know where the drawing room of the neighbour. Mr. Powalla, would be.

NOT A NUISANCE.

Mr. Jehangir Petit said that there was nothing before them to show that the reservoir was a nuisance. He believed that the Executive would not have permitted its construction without strong and cogent reasons.

Mr. Jamsetji Wadia said that he was told that the compound belonged to a *Margadi* who required water to wash his family god. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. H. P. Mody and Dr. Bottlewala strongly supported the resolution and urged that the Commissioner should take immediate measures to stop what might prove to be a nuisance.

Dr. Master said that the reservoir might be water-tight and it might not prove to be a nuisance which they apprehended. At any rate they should not pronounce an opinion on the subject until the Commissioner had sent in his report thereon.

Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy wished to know whether the owner of the bungalow had first applied to dig a well and whether the permission was refused.

The resolution was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday.

MR. HASAN IMAM AGAIN.

DARJEELING TRAIN INCIDENT.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE EXTRAORDINARY.

A Bankipur, correspondent writes to the "Patrika":—

Mr. Syed Hasan Imam was the other day returning with his family from Darjeeling in two reserved first class railway compartments. At Parbatipur, a European of gigantic stature coolly took his seat in one of the compartments in spite of the protests of the station staff. All attempts to remove him failed and, as the European wanted to travel in the compartment "on his rights," as he said, and as the station staff were helpless, Mr. Hasan Imam stood before the engine of the train and said that if the train should strrt, it should pass over his body. At this moment Mr. Justice Fletcher came out and interfered and, after much trouble the European was persuaded to travel in another compartment Mr. Hasan Imam was ready to allow the European to travel one or two stations as a matter of favour or courtesy but as the European had insisted on his rights to travel in the reserved saloon. Mr. Hasan Imam was angry and took to passive resistance in the way described above.

INTERNED LADS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR STUDIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPUR, Nov. 7.

A school for detenus was opened at Mahilong on the 1st inst. The school is located in one of the healthiest parts and a few miles from Ranchi. The school is under the management of a head master assisted by a second master.

Accommodation is provided for 25 boys. But at present, only 9 boys are entered in the school.

The school has been started with a view to obviate any hardship, misguided youths may suffer being interned and thus deprived of the opportunity of continuing their studies. Boys are provided with excellent quarters, receive free education and medical attendance. A drill instructor trains them in physical exercises twice a week. Each boy is provided with a cot a table and a chair, mat, hurricane lantern, cooking utensils and two blankets, as also a suit of school uniform. Each gets an allowance for food. Boys can cook separately or form a mess. A certain number of menial servants are returned by the Government, and boys are permitted to get private cooks, subject to the latter conforming to the rules of the school relating to menial servants. There is a good playground attached to the school and implements for games are provided disciplinary rules of the school are necessarily strict, in view of the nature of the establishment, but a certain amount of leave within certain fixed bounds, is permitted to enable the boys to obtain their supplies. The detenus whose cases are duly examined by the advisory committee are interned in the school by the orders of the Government, and each case will be re-examined at the end of every six months. Should the result of such examination prove satisfactory and the general situation as regards the revolutionary movement in Bihar and Orissa justify such a course a modified form of home internment with permission to join any educational establishment may be substituted, followed after a lapse of further six months, and subject to satisfactory reports being received by a release on security and finally by total exemption.

COLLEGE INTERNEES.

As regards the college students who are too old for the school, it is proposed to intern them in selected places where assistance in their studies can be arranged for. Accommodation will be provided and each detenu of this case will be given allowance as in the case of boys sent to school. Their cases will be re-examined every six months and a modified form of internment sanctioned in deserving cases. The gratitude of parents and of misguided youths themselves is due to the origination of this humane method of applying the provisions of the Defence of India (Consolidation)' Rules and to Sir Edward Gait for having sanctioned the scheme, which whilst it provides for youthful offenders being removed from baneful influences, yet ensures the continuance of their studies in healthy surroundings and offers every encouragement for reformation.

LATEST CABLES.

(Continued from Column 6.)

British and Allied armies have suffered a severe loss by the death from pneumonia of Colonel E. F. Harrison, Controller of Chemical Warfare Department, who was in sole charge of Research in connection with gas defence and manufacture of respirations. His foresight provided a complete antidote to every new gas employed against us. Colonel Harrison joined as a private in 1915.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 7.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government has created a Civil Department of Demobilisation and Re-settlement to deal with all questions of re-employment of sailors and soldiers and war-workers.

LATEST CABLES.

PRESIDENT WILSON REPLY.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 7

Commenting on President Wilson's reply the "Daily Chronicle" emphasised the importance of President Wilson's assent to the Allied views on reparation and opines that as reparation may be in kind, it will be necessary to detain German war prisoners for the purpose of rebuilding villages and re-opening mines. It affirms that Germany will fail to create differences between Britain and the United States on the subject of freedom of the seas.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: Britain's concern is the matter of seapower is security and nothing else. If that is retained we are not likely to quarrel as to the precise meaning of freedom of the seas.

The "Daily News" says: The armistice is likely to be drastic, but that is a secondary matter. The vital question for the Government in Berlin is the nature of the peace and the Allies' declaration thereanent satisfied all the requirements of the situation. Germany in guarantee of Wilson Peace obtains security against the consequences of delivering herself under armistice into the hands of the Allies. She will be committing herself not to the unknown but to the known.

The "Morning Post" says: Some aspects of President Wilson's communications awaken auxiety. The terms of peace to Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary have not been divulged, while the terms to Germany are proclaimed to the world. In other words, Germany will be admitted to the peace conference and the peace concluded will be not a peace of surrender, but a peace of negotiation. This does not square with the unconditional surrender demanded by the Allied peoples.

KIEL MUTINY.

HAASE AND LEDEBOUR SUMMONED TO KIEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-55 p.m., Nov. 6.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 7.

With reference to the Kiel mutiny the "Fremdenblatt" states that the Reichstag Socialist leaders Haase and Ledebour, have been summoned to Kiel for the purpose of completing the local committee.

Three companies of infantry which arrived at Kiel immediately joined the revolutionaries and a fourth company on arrival was disarmed. Hussars were then hurried up but when an hour out of Kiel sailors armed with machineguns forced them back. The Soldiers' Council ordered officers to remain at their posts and obey the instructions of the Council which controls food supplies.

The Governor of Kiel, Admiral Souchon has been temporarily arrested. He has granted all sailors' demands including the abolishing of salute. Sailors declare that they will not return to the ships until peace is signed. They state that they have established guards armed with machineguns on all warships at Kiel and have thereby rendered the approach of authorities impossible.

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY DANUBE BEND.

DISORGANISATION IN HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-20 a.m., Nov. 7
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 7.

A French Eastern communiqué says: The French troops have occupied the bend of the Danube in the region of Orsova.

Disorganisation is continuing in Hungary and a large number of Serbian prisoners are returning to their own country assisted by the Hungarian population.

BRITISH PAROL SUNK.

ALSO AN AUXILIARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-15 p.m., Nov. 6.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 7.

The Admiralty states that a British patrol vessel was sunk on 4th November. One man is missing.

A British auxiliary was sunk on the 5th November without casualties. Both were the result of collision.

BAVARIAN ATROCITIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 6-10 a.m., Nov. 7.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 7

Reuter's correspondent at the Belgian front telegraphing on 5th November says: The Bavarians before evacuating it systematically pillaged Deynze and massacred 163 civilians on the orders of General Vonostrowski.

When looting was finished the Bavarians drove the inhabitants into cellars and threw incendiary bombs. The whole of Courtrai street was burned and thirtyfour civilians were incinerated. 129 others were killed by shells which the Germans fired after they left the town.

DEATH OF COL. HARRISON.

A SEVERE LOSS TO ALLIED ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-30 p.m., Nov. 6
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 7

The Press Bureau announces that the

(Continued in Column 5.)

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32 BRASS TOYS

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These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.)

Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, I.C.S., on return from Military duty, to be Administrator of the Palitana State and Political Agent in Kathiawar, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. Harrison.

During the absence on leave of Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., Mr. Nasarvanji Dinshahji Gharda, LL.B., Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.

Mr. Mervanji Ardeshir Randelia, LL.B., Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press, to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side.

Mr. Sorabji Mancherji Mobedjina, LL.B., to act as Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave from the 22nd October to 1st November, 1918, with permission to affix thereto the Divali holidays.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudev, LL.B., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create three temporary appointments of Assistant Judges under the Provincial Civil Service Rules on Rs. 500 per mensem each for a period of six months, and to appoint the following gentlemen to hold them and to do duty as Assistant Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges in the Districts noted against their names:—

Mr. Dadiba Khershedji Mehta, LL.B.—Ahmedabad.

Mr. Narayan Swamirao Lokur, LL.B.—Satara.

Mr. Lawrence Coutinho, LL.B.—Ratnagiri.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. M. R. Chaubal, Assistant Judge at Ratnagiri, with the Appellate Jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

Mr. A. S. Holland to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, pending further orders.

Mr. K. C. Rushton, on relief, to be Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Broach.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, on relief, to revert as Assistant Superintendent o fPolice, Nasik.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Nasik, is granted special privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days which is required to sover the period of his overstayal of leave from 13th February to 6th April, 1918.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days with effect from 19th August, 1918, with permission to prefix to it Sunday, the 18th August, 1918.

Mr. Krishnarao Ramrao Panjikar, on reversion to British Service, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. R. K. Kale, Head Accountant, Belgaum, acted as Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, from 30th August 1918 to 11th September 1918, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar, on return from leave, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Dhume, retired.

Rao Bahadur Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri to hold charge of the office of Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, in addition to his own duties till Rao Saheb G. R. Kalyanpurkar assumes charge.

Mr. Bhawandas Fatechant to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Manucheherbeg Mirza Ghulam Razabeg on leave.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Satara, vice Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., deceased.

The Rev. F. H. Scott, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, to be Chaplain of Camp, Aden, vice the Rev. H. Foote, proceeding on sick leave.

The Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain of Dharwar, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, vice the Rev. F. H. Scott.

The Rev. H. Mould, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted special privilege leave for thirteen days with effect from the 1st September, 1918, in continuation of the leave granted to him.

The Rev. H. C. Martin, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 5th November, 1918, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough in India on medical certificate for three months.

The Rev. S. F. Streatfeild, temporary Chaplain, to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri, vice the Rev. H. C. Martin, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Ramchandra Damodar Sathe, Dakshina Fellow, Deccan College, Poona, acted as Professor of English Literature at the College, vice Mr. H. G. D. Turnbull, from the 20th June 1918 to 14th July 1918, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Liston, I.M.S., is granted an extension of privilege leave by three days.

Mr. Ardeshir Barjorji Spencer, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Himatlal Bapulal Parikh, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr. Spencer on leave.

Government are pleased to promote the undermentioned officers to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the 1st October, 1918:—

Captain W. Kirkpatrick, B.E. (Ire.), (Indian Army Reserve of Officers).

Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, A.M.I.C.E.

Mr. H. M. M. Spink (Lieutenant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers).

HUN ATROCITIES IN AFRICA.

POLICY OF EXTERMINATION.

The horrors of German colonial rule, with all its savage disregard of human life, are exposed in a report issued in mail week by Mr. E. H. Gorges, Administrator of South-West Africa. It is based on German Government records found at Windhuk, sworn statements by Europeans and native chiefs, and writings of the German Governor Leutwein (1894-1905) and others, in addition to the natives' own accounts of their sufferings.

In defiance of their agreements with the native chiefs given in the name of the Kaiser the German Government deprived the natives of most of their best land. Traders and settlers robbed them of their cattle—their only wealth—and reduced them almost to a state of slavery.

Their women were habitually maltreated by the Germans, who took them into forced concubinage. They were in the end goaded into rebellions which were suppressed with deliberate and ruthless cruelty.

POLICY OF EXTERMINATION.

The Germans were not content with a mere suppression of the Herero rising; they decided upon the practical extinction of the whole tribe. For this purpose Governor Leutwein, who was apparently regarded as too lenient, was superseded by Trotha, who issued an "extermination order" in terms of which no Herero—man, woman, child, or babe—was to receive mercy or quarter. "Kill every one of them," he said, "and take no prisoners." These orders were only too faithfully carried out.

A native who was once a groom to Trotha described how he was once ordered to kill a young Herero woman who had been captured. He refused in disgust, whereupon a German soldier showed him how to do it, and then held the bayonet, dripping with blood, before his face.

Seven Herero leaders who went to the German camp to discuss peace terms were bound and shot. Three chiefs were invited by the German commander to come in and make peace, and promised that their lives and possessions would be spared. With 70 Herero soldiers they were treacherously surrounded and butchered by the Germans. Everywhere men, women and children were slaughtered in cold blood. Men were strung up to trees by the neck with wire and allowed to die of slow strangulation. At one place 25 prisoners—men, women and children—were placed in an enclosure of thorn bushes and the Germans piled dry logs and branches all round them. Lamp-oil was sprinkled on the wood and it was set on fire. The prisoners were burnt to a cinder. A German said: "We should burn all these dogs and baboons in this fashion."

"Evidence of violation of women and girls is overwhelming", says the report, "but so full of filthy and atrocious details as to render publication undesirable."

As with the Hereros, 65,000 of whom vanished in seven years, so with the Hottentots and other native races—one long record of unspeakable horrors.

BRUTAL EXCESSES.

Even after the suppression of the rebellions, the natives who survived fared little better. Governor Seitz (1912) issued a circular to his magistrates in which he said "the brutal excesses of Europeans against natives are alarmingly on the increase." Even police officials were guilty of these excesses.

Mr. Gorges says: "Instances of cruelty, injustice and barbarism might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Instances of gross and bestial conduct, which for sheer depravity and immorality are well-nigh unbelievable, are also contained in the file of affidavits, but they are hardly fit for publication."

The crimes, which were committed wholesale by the German Government, were continued by individual farmers, who treated their native servants as slaves whom they might torture and kill. One German brute named Cramer was charged with eight cases of gross cruelty. Among his victims were two women whose backs were flayed with floggings and who died from their injuries. The German court sentenced him to four months' imprisonment and a fine of £135! Two photographs in the report show the ghastly nature of the injuries inflicted on the women.

After the surrender of the Protectorate to the Union military forces courts were set up to deal with criminal offences, and a number of illustrative cases are quoted in the report.

Two elderly natives, a man and a woman, were arrested on a charge of theft and sentenced to be shot by a German court-martial consisting of Lieut. Venuleth, Corporal Schulze, and Corporal Rapecki. Venuleth was tried for murder, and the court, commenting on the trial of the natives, said: "The whole procedure was bad. Venuleth was at once president and complainant. The only evidence was his own remarks and a statement by Schulze. No charge was made against the natives. They were not present; no evidence was led; they were convicted and sentenced in their absence. They were found guilty and shot. It is difficult to mention any principle of justice and law which has not been violated if this court really meant to try these natives."

A native boy who was maltreated by Ludwig Dohling, a farmer, ran home, but was brought back. The boy's mother tried to rescue him and was shot three times by the farmer. Two Germans, a man and a woman, were standing by while this took place.

A German police officer, Frank Juzek, recaptured and lashed a boy who had run away from his service. The boy's hands were tied behind him and his feet put in leg-irons. Juzek kicked him severely and stamped on him. Next day the boy was dead.

Such treatment of natives, it was repeatedly shown, had the approval of the German police authorities. The return of the country to the Germans would be regarded by the native tribes as the greatest disaster in their history. Already the Germans have been frightening the natives with threats of thrashings and hangings as soon as their rule is restored.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000 Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·6036 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0151 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1248 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

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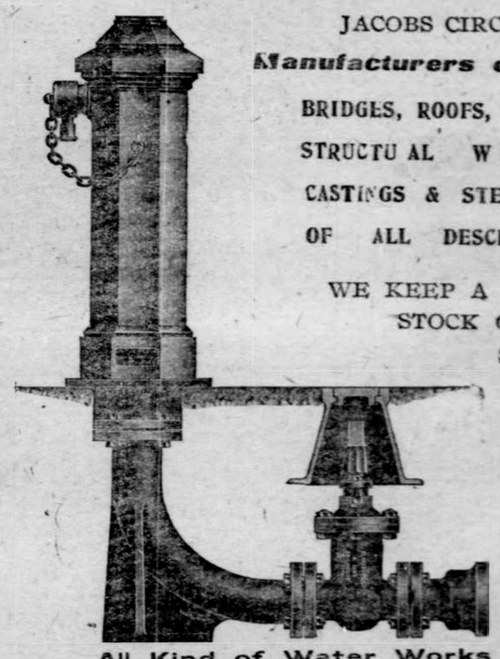

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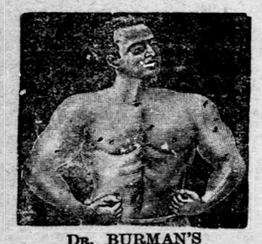

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The depression now about four hundred miles off Bombay is moving in the north-westerly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general in South Burma, Konkan, Mysore, southeast Madras and Madras coast; local in Bombay Deccan, west Hyderabad and Malabar. Chief amounts:—Port Blair one inch, Ratnagiri two, Belgaum three, Poona a quarter, Mercara one, Chitaldrug, Calicut, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Ootacamund one and half and Madras six.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Northwest of the peninsula and decrease in south Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.824 Inch
Temperature of Air	84.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9 ,,
Dew Point	76.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.773 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.0 ,,
Minimum do.	80.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,SE,W WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	123 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	7	m	0	56	28	1	7	m	6	59	19	7
			0	38a	25	9			6	40a	16	2
Fri.	8	m	1	32	27	9	8	m	7	38	20	0
			1	15a	25	3			7	14a	16	9
Sat.	9	m	2	10	27	3	9	m	8	20	20	4
			1	53a	24	10			7	51a	17	6
Sun.	10	m	2	53	26	9	10	m	9	12	20	6
			2	51a	24	4			8	40a	18	4
Mon.	11	m	3	47	26	3	11	m	10	24	20	5
			4	8a	24	1			9	48a	19	3
Tues	12	m	4	47	26	1	12	m	11	52	19	9
			5	26a	24	4			11	18a	19	9
Wed.	13	m	5	50	26	1	13		0	53a	18	8
			6	45a	25	2						

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov. 7 (Thursday)	Sunrise. 6h. 42m.	Sunset. 6h.	3m
,, 8 (Friday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 6h.	3m
,, 9 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 43m.	,, 6h.	3m
,, 10 (Sunday)	,, 6h 43m.	,, 6h.	2m
,, 11 (Monday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h.	2m
,, 12 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h.	2m
,, 13 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 45m.	,, 6h.	2m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h, 31.6m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 10h 16·2m p.m. Full Moon 18d. 11h. 3 0m. p.m. Last quarter, 25d. 3h 55.3m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th November, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and day temperature are locally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature continues above the average in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is below normal except in north-west Rajputana. Night temperature is moderately below normal at Bikaner, but is normal or above it elsewhere in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in south Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess except in the extreme north of the division; night temperature is moderately above the average throughout.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally in slight defect. Temperature is above the average both by day and night, the excess in the minimum ranging from 9 deg. to 14 deg. in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri reports 1.88in., Mormugao 0.10in. and Karwar 0.17in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and day temperature are in excess at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is locally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan except in the northern districts, and local rain in north Hyderabad: Belgaum has had 2.97in., Bijapur 0.14in., Poona 0.35in. and Aurangabad 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity continues above normal in the southern half of the division, where day temperature is locally below the average. Night temperature is in considerable excess in the north and in slight excess in the south.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen on the south Madras coast, Madras reporting as much as 6.09in. and weather appears to be again slightly disturbed off that coast. The depression in the Arabian Sea appears to have continued to move in some north-westerly direction and lies to-day further away from the coast between Bombay and Ratnagiri; there are some indications that it may recurve towards the Kathiawar coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras, the Madras Deccan, the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan, and local in Malabar, the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the north Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 7th of November, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (6th Nov.)	82.8	65.2	74		0	——
Jask	84.1	68.8	67		0	—0.06
Do. (Nov.)						0
Muskat						
Do. (6th Nov.)	83.4	71.6	52		0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.7	54.6	60		0	0
Rawalpindi	78.1	43.3	49		0.11	+0.09
Lahore	88.7	49.3	54		0.10	+0.10
Hissar	83.4	50.3	53		0	0
Ambala	82.7	58.8	61		1.06	+0.84
Delhi	82.3	57.1	39		0	—0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.4	57.9	34		0	—0.06
Mainpuri	88.3	54.8	33		0	—0.12
Jhansi	90.0	59.8	44		0	—0.05
Cawnpore	88.6	56.9	64		0	—0.25
Allahabad	91.1	59.2	41		0	—0.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	88.7	53.0	33		0	0
Karachi	89.0	66.9	41		0	—0.05
Ajmer	85.0	59.5	41		0	—0.02
Jalpore	87.5	56.8	33		0	—0.01
Kotah	90.6	63.4	33		0	—0.02
Mount Abu	79.2	53.4	43		0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj						
Dwarka	94.0	76.0	55		0	0
Veraval	95.1	77.6	43		0	0
Rajkot	97.3	72.1	29		0	0
Bhavnagar Para	97.2	72.0	63		0	0
Surat	90.0	73.7	48		0	—0.05
Ahmedabad	98.0	71.1	35		0	0
Deesa	97.2	66.1	47		0	0
Neemuch	89.3	59.8	51		0	0
Indore	92.1	65.1	52		0	—0.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.7	61.5	60		0	—0.15
Saugor	92.0	65.0	25		0	—0.09
Hoshangabad	91.5	60.8	57		0	0.12
Khandawa	94.8	65.8	48		0	—0.14
Akola	94.2	73.7	36		0	—0.17
Amrsoti	91.3	73.3	45		0	—0.17
Nagpur	90.3	73.5	60		0	0.36
Chanda	89.7	71.4	74		0.05	—0.20
Raipur	89.2	72.8	54		0	—0.21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.0	80.0	69		0	+0.25
Ratnagiri	94.5	73.3	88	1.88	1.88	+1.53
Marmugao	85.6		92	0.10	0.11	+0.35
Karwar	88.8	75.4	93	0.17	0.62	+0.47
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.1	69.0	46		0	—0.21
Ahmednagar	87.6	70.8	65		0	—0.28
Poona	87.1	68.8	88	0.35	0.35	—0.2
Sholapur	86.7	70.0	84	0.68	0.12	—0.45
Bijapur	80.0	69.1	87	0.14	0.14	—0.22
Belgaum	80.3	65.3	99	2.97	3.09	—0.20
Aurangabad	89.4	72.4	56	0.15	0.15	—0.33
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.4	72.6	73		0	—0.29
Hyderabad	79.7	69.9	86		0.65	+0.32
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.9	75.3	86	0.05	2.97	+1.80
Calicut	86.3	75.1	89	0.31	5.13	+3.17
Cochin	89.7	75.9	82	0.78	2.37	—0.23
Colombo	86.5	71.7	89	0.05	0.87	—2.35
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.7	72.2	86		0.75	+6.84
Bellary	81.8	70.7	88	0.15	0.73	—0.24
Cuddapah	90.7	73.4	93	0.49	1.71	+0.58
Madras	81.8	73.3	100	6.09	24.22	+20.19
Bangalore	80.3	66.8	87	0.12	0.49	—0.81
Coimbatore	82.8	71.4	91	1.42	3.10	+2.21
Trichinopoly	83.1	74.3	92		2.85	+0.90
Negapatam	80.6	74.1	86	1.27	11.48	+6.70

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th November, 1918, was 30.097 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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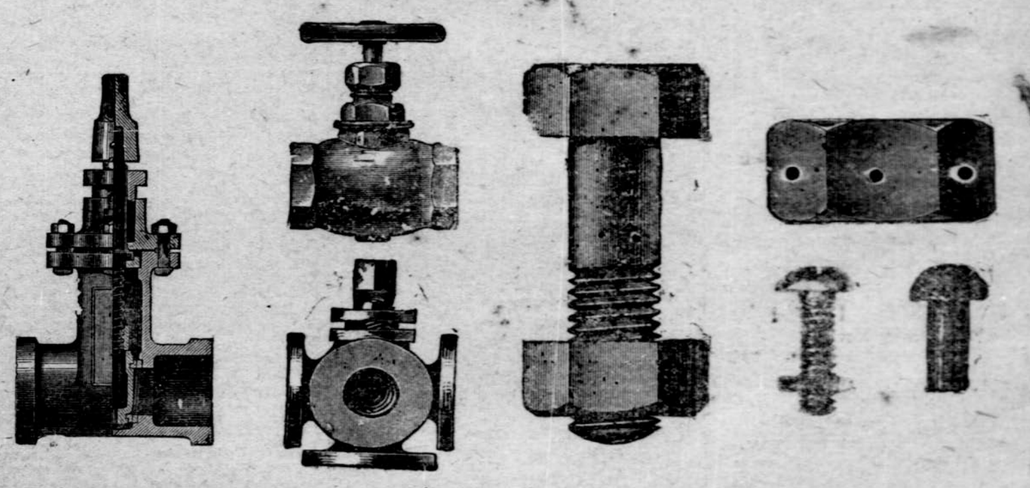

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